

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With Which Is Consolidated Grain World, Formerly The Price Current-Grain Reporter

Vol. LXIV, No. 7.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

April 9, 1930.



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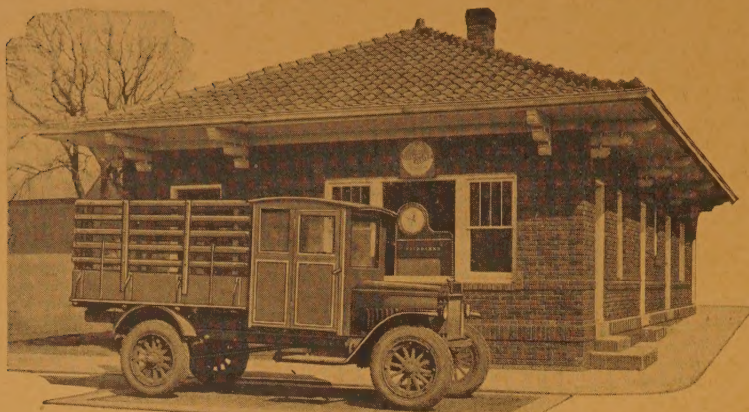
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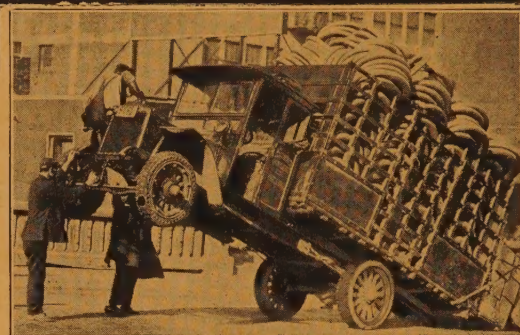
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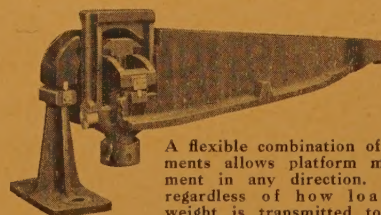


Illustrating how loads carried in motor trucks are concentrated on their rear wheels. Special scales are required for weighing motorized loads.

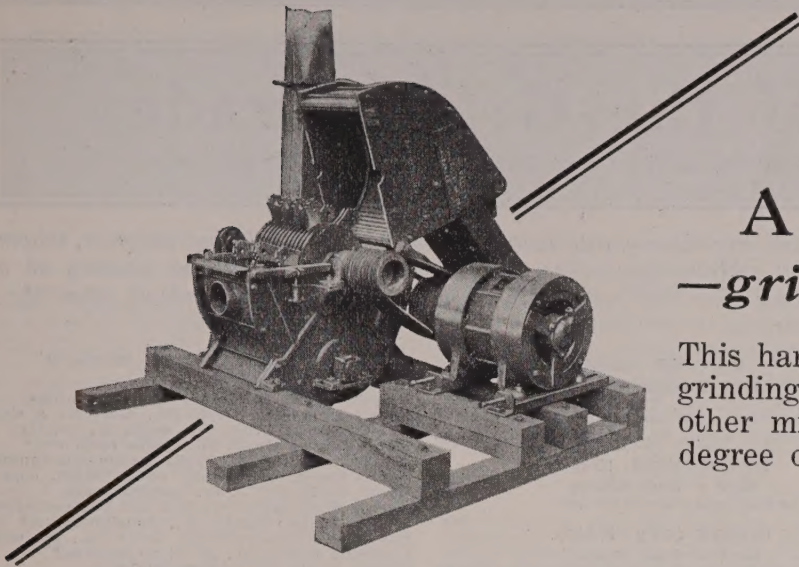
See how "center load" construction keeps Type "S" Scales accurate

When scale levers are twisted, even a fraction of an inch, accuracy is destroyed. Fairbanks Type "S" Scales stay accurate and last a lifetime because "center load" construction—a flexible combination of parts *suspended* between a box lever—always carries the load on the *center line* of the lever. Regardless of where the load is applied, there is no tendency to tip or twist the lever as is the case when other types of levers are used. Free platform movement is permitted without scraping the knife-edges across the bearings. Knife-edges stay parallel. "Center load" construction is used on *all* levers of Type "S" Scales.

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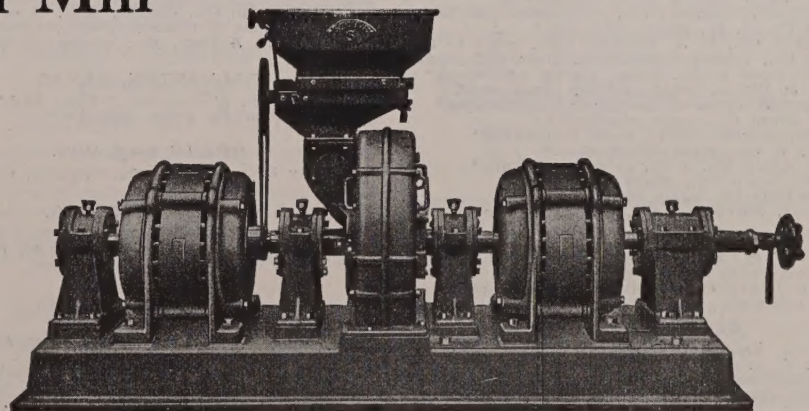
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(Continued on next page.)

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS MINN.
GRAIN We Buy, Sell, Store and Ship all Kinds of Grain,
Choice Milling Wheat and Rye Selected by Expert Buyers. Own and Operate Elevator "L."**CARGILL ELEVATOR CO.**
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Specializing in
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CARGILL GRAIN CO. F. M. TURNBULL
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Millfeeds (Domestic and Canadian)
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Screenings, Pulverized Oats, etc.**Fraser-Smith Co.**
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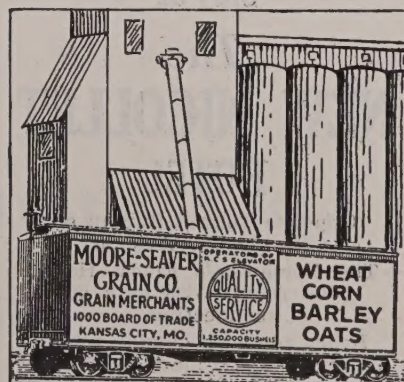
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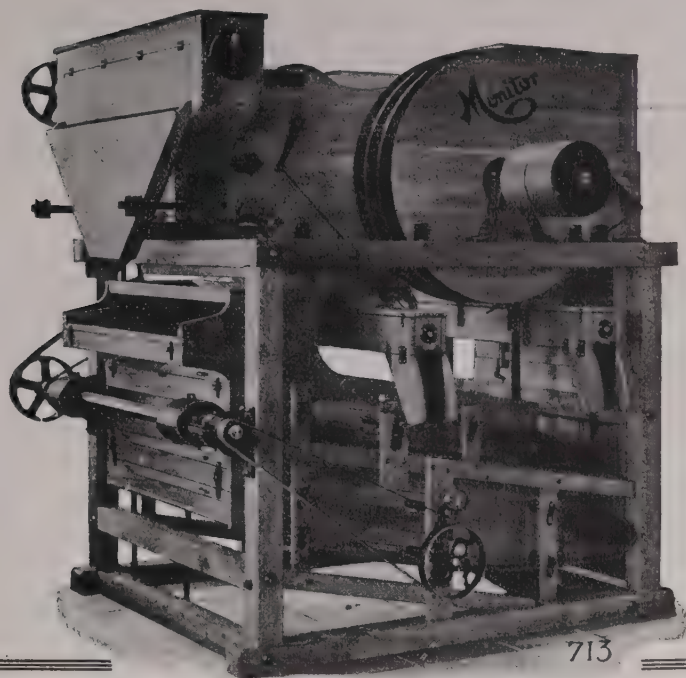
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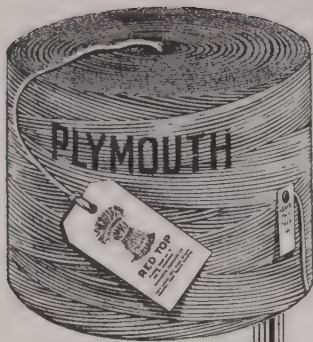
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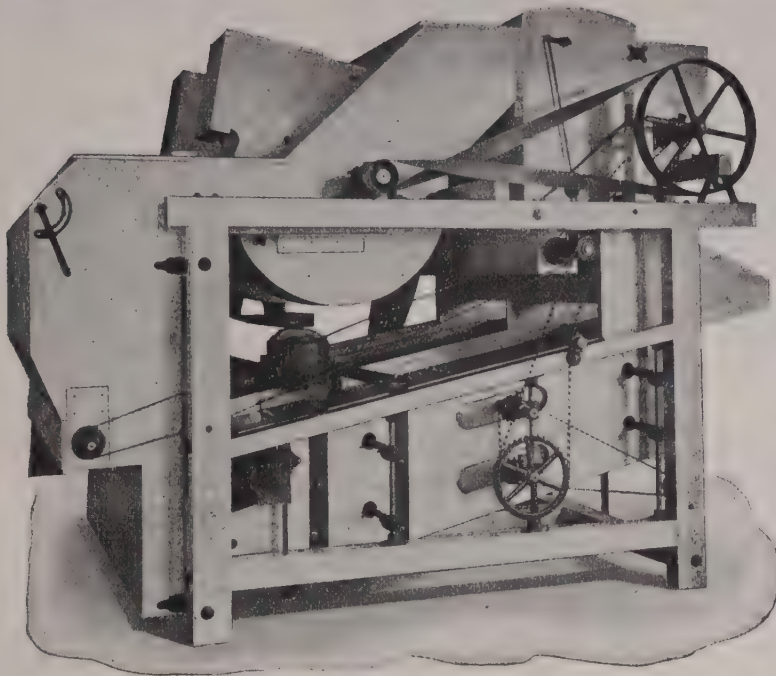
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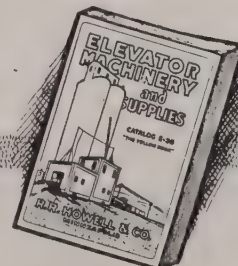
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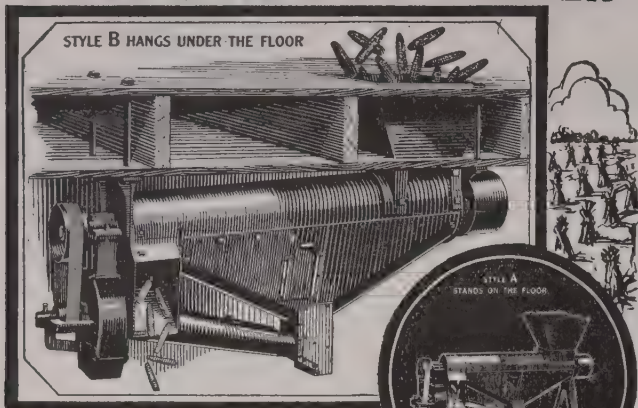


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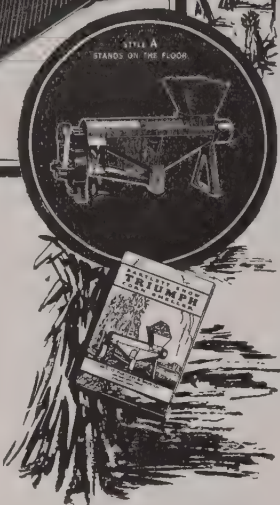
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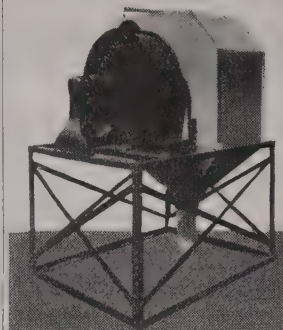
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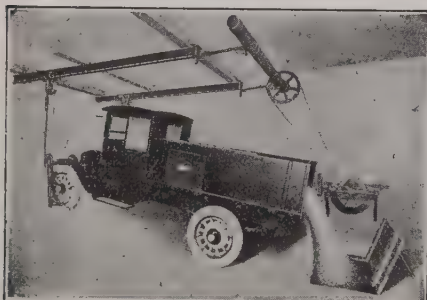
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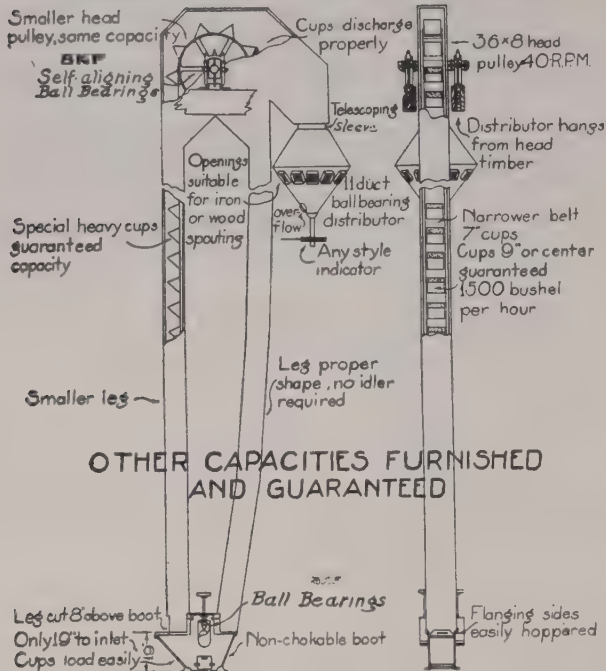
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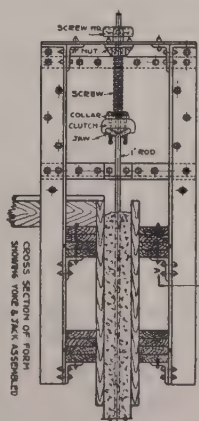
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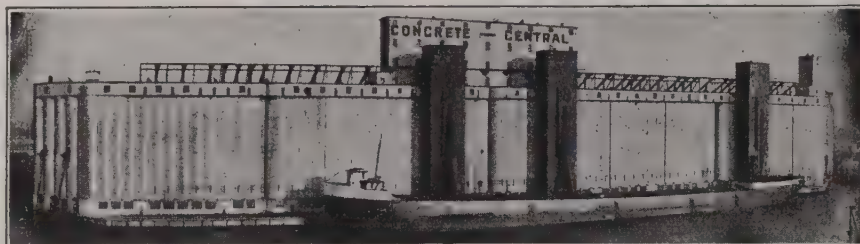


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Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

ROSS B. WILSON

Consulting Engineer

332 S. La Salle St. - Chicago, Ill.
Telephone Webster 7126

WELLER
Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office Factory
505 Utilities Bldg. Hammond, Ind.

SHEET METAL WORK

Grain Elevators a Specialty

CRAMER
Elevators

are preferred elevators be-
cause each is designed and
built to fit the individual needs
of the owners.

W. H. CRAMER
CONSTRUCTION CO.
North Platte, Nebr.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

The Star Engineering
Company

★ Specialists in ★
Grain Elevator Construction

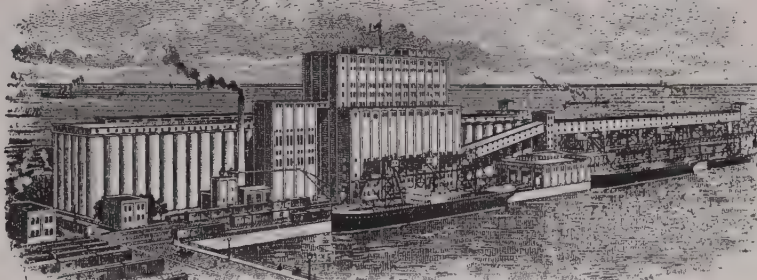
Our elevator stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durabil-
ity and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

★ Wichita, Kansas ★

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

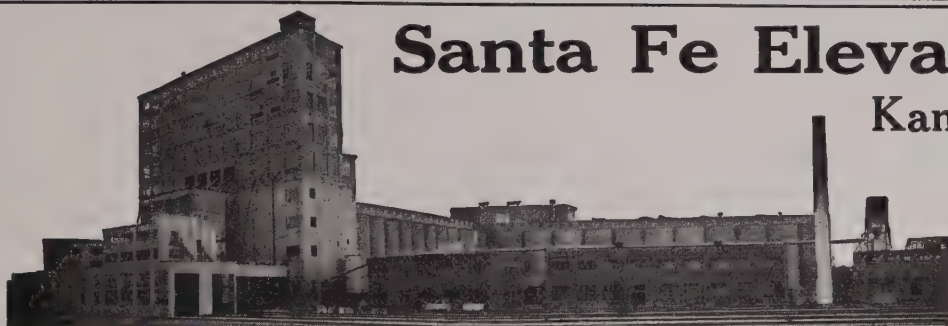
JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD,
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

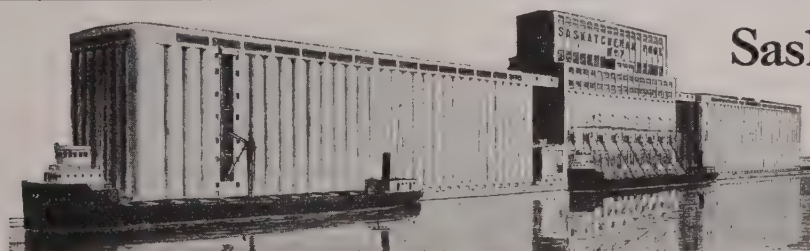
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England



**Saskatchewan
Pool Elevator No. 7**

Port Arthur, Ont.

*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
in record time*

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario

Duluth, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.

HICKOK Construction Co.
ELEVATORS MINNEAPOLIS

Figure the amount of advertising
carried—Can you doubt our ability to
PRODUCE RESULTS

Chalmers & Borton

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Engineers — Constructors

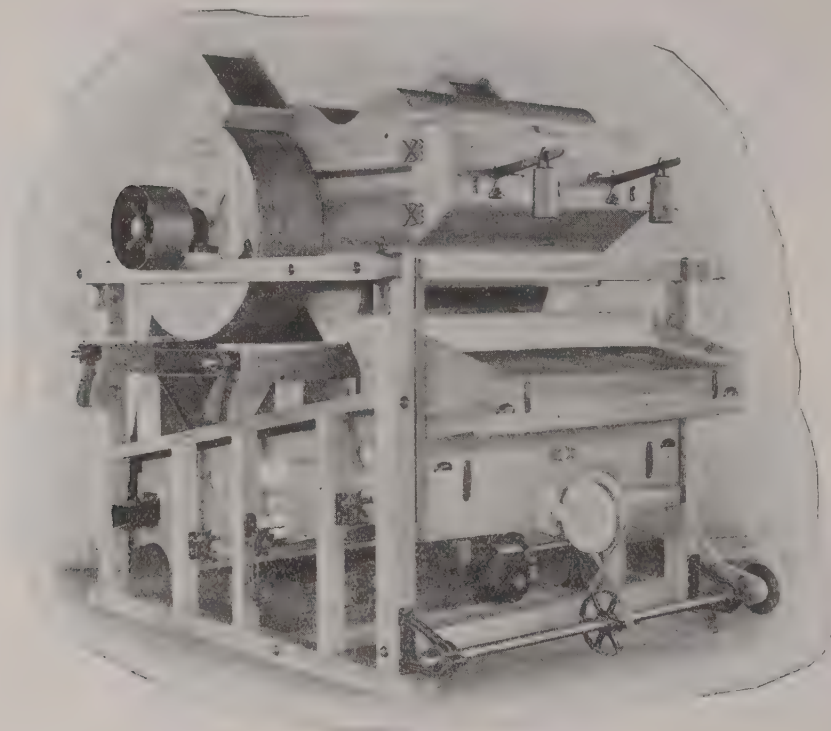
Grain Elevators — Feed Mills

Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work



"Eureka" — "Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



THE NEW "EUREKA" STANDARDIZED

ELEVATOR SEPARATOR

equipped with the famous Buhler Drive. The latest patented method of driving reciprocating screens.

This remarkable invention entirely does away with the eccentric shaft, eccentrics and connecting rods used for imparting motion to the sieves of separators.

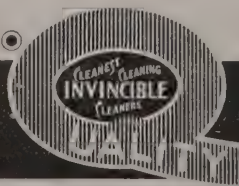
A VERITABLE SENSATION

Try one of these drives on any old machine and get the surprise of your life.

Write for new catalog GD125.

S. HOWES CO., Inc.

INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, E. C. 3, England

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL KANSAS—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILL.—Good elvtr. for sale in town handling 550,000 bus. grain annually. Write 64G11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MICH.—6,000 bus. capacity bean elevator for sale; in bean territory; completely equipped; must sell; make me an offer. Write R. G. Palmer, Belding, Mich.

EASTERN KANS.—7,000 bu. grain and feed elevator for sale. Feed, flour, hay, coal and oil meal. Frisco R. R. Write 64F7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA, elevator, feed and coal business for sale. 50,000-bus. capacity; truck scale and dump. In good territory. Write 64C17 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

OKLA.—15,000 bu. iron-clad elevator for sale. Electric; sheller; feed mill; in a good wheat territory; also have a good feed and coal business. Write Farmers Union Exchange, Weatherford, Okla.

WYOMING—25,000 bus. capac. elev. and \$100,000 annual feed bus., for sale. Loc. in heart of No. Platte Valley; no trades; must be part or all cash. Other interests reas. for selling. Box C, Torrington, Wyo.

WISCONSIN—Grain elevator, potato house, hay house, coal bldgs., etc., for sale. Priced to sell to settle estate. On C. & N. W. RR., direct to Chicago and St. Paul. In good farming country. Write Mrs. J. Niebuhr, Fall Creek, Wis.

WISCONSIN—20,000 bus. elevator for sale. Equipped with grinding and cleaning machinery, electric power. Excellent for retail business. Located in one of foremost dairy centers. Address 64G1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

OHIO elevator for sale; 12,000 bus. capacity; in heart of real grain and feed territory; iron-clad. In little town with two railroads; only elevator in town; doing real business. Must sell account of health. Address 64G5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Elevator for sale, due to death of resident partner. In heart of wheat, corn, and oats producing territory, hard roads, low rate electric power, excellent shipping facilities, ready for business. Address Mrs. Chris Knapp, Tremont, Ill.

SO. COLORADO—30,000 bus. elevator and feed mill, in the best agricultural section in U. S. Must sell to settle an estate. Doing a good business. Wonderful climate for T. B. or Asthmatic people. Soft artesian water. If interested write M. Sondles, Center, Colo.

MEADE, KANS.—15,000 bus. iron-clad elvtr. for sale. Double all steel Kewanee air lift; motor power; new bucket belt; everything A1 condition; only three elvtrs.; over a million bus. station, fine town. Write J. C. Lewis, 610 W. 58th Terrace St., Kansas City, Mo.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

WEST CENTRAL OHIO elevator for sale. 15,000 bus. capacity; electric power; fully equipped, including hammer mill; handles variety of sidelines; no competition. Address 64B11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MEADE, KANS.—Elevator for sale. Excellent, very large trade territory. Will bear investigation. Now in operation by us and has been for 11 years. Would not sell but for other business that commands my attention. Write Mr. T. S. Moffett, % Moffett Live Stock Com. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an and in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

LEASE WANTED

WANT TO LEASE two to five elevators in wheat territory in western Kansas, western Oklahoma, or Panhandle of Texas for coming year by old established grain firm. Address 64B1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED—Grain elevators to move. J. H. Fisch Co., Barnesville, Minn.

WANT TO EXCHANGE several farms for an elevator. Indiana preferred. Address 64F8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

SLATON, the Santa Fe center of West Texas. Feed mill, granaries, warehouse, coal sheds, feed bins, and 8 lots, for sale. Good opportunity for feed and grain man.

G. A. Cook,

705 South 7th Street, Slaton, Tex.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.—Flour Mill for sale; 150 bbl.; water power; brick construction; 4 stories; Gruendler hammer mill; feed mixer; Ex. loc. only mill in county. Sexton & Hicks, Trustees, Cambridge City, Ind.

INDIANA flour mill for sale; 700-bbl. daily capacity; average receipts over \$800,000 yr. Less than actual appraisal. Illust. prospectus File 1-1, 911. The Apple-Cole Company, Transportation Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

OHIO—50-bbl. well equipped flour mill for sale. Good elvtr., feed and shipping facilities; located in splendid grain and stock raising community; excep. opportunity; well established. The Shough Co., South Charleston, O.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE

WILL SELL OR TRADE—20,000 bus. elevator located at Geuda Springs, Kans., for land or city property. Write Traders Investment Co., Arkansas City, Kans., or Otto Bunch, Webb City, Okla.

MILLS FOR SALE

UTAH—50-bbl. water power mill for sale; on Union Pacific track; steam roll; cereal mill; feed grinder and mixer; elevator capacity 50,000 bus.; whse. capacity 10 cars, with coal business of 40 cars per year. Reasons for selling, poor health. For further particulars write 317 Kiesel Bldg., Ogden, Utah.

FLOUR AND FEED MILL BARGAIN of four story Flour and Feed Mill, thirty barrel capacity, long system with two Fitz Steel Over-shot Water Wheels, steel pin stock, concrete dam, forebay, good power. Exchange trade pays all expenses. Small farm, large bank barn equipped for dairying, eight room farmhouse, all necessary outbuildings, all situated along hard road only seven miles from second largest city in state. Good farming section. To see this property is to realize real value. Easy terms to right party. Possession at once. Address A. E. Bowman, Hagerstown, Md.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL FOR SALE

CHICAGO—Grain elevator and feed mill for sale; 40,000 bu. storage and work room; located on eastern and western roads; can load or unload in bulk, sacks or barrels; equipped to clean, clip and separate all grains and with complete set of Draver percentage mixers. Centrally located and enjoy standard privileges. An ideal plant and location to build up extensive split car business north, east and south. This plant can be bought at a very low price for quick sale. Poor health reason for selling. Address 64F2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2, as is.

Record of Cars Shipped—A few copies of the Price Current Grain Reporter form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. A good buy at \$2, as is.

Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in pressboard with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COAL AND FEED business with residence. Excellent location within thirty miles of Chicago. Doing a wonderful business. Address 63Y4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR AND FEED business for sale. Located in fine dairy country; new hammer mill and attrition mill installed, optional. A dandy proposition; good business volume. Estate must be settled soon. \$3,700. Stephenson Flour & Feed Co., Stephenson, Mich.

TOWANDA, PA.—For sale or rent. Approximately three acres land on L. V. R. R., private siding on property. Three-story heavy timber construction building, 79' X 123'; 2-story brick building, 20' X 80'; 2-story brick building, 35' X 35', suitable storage-in-transit warehouse or factory purposes. Box 70, Towanda, Pa.

HELP WANTED WITH INVESTMENT

WANT TO SELL \$3,500 interest in grain elevator, capitalized for \$12,500; built 1919; on C. & N. W. R. R.; handles hay, grain, flour, mill feeds, live poultry and poultry feeds. To right man who purchases my stock, management will be given at a salary of \$175 per month. Rare opportunity. Located in a wonderful valley at the foothills of the Rocky Mts. Address 64F6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. **READ and USE THEM.**

PARTNER WANTED

PARTNER with fair amount of capital wanted. Must be under forty years of age and experienced in feed trade. An old established and profitable feed business. Modern plant, in first class physical condition. Large annual trade. New fire-proof brick and cement addition almost completed for molasses processing business. Write A. L. Scott, Pres., The Pittsburg Elevator Company, Pittsburg, Kans.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man with several years' experience managing elevators, open for position. Reliable references. Address 64G9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of country elevator, farmers or line company. Prefer Iowa or Illinois. Can give best of references and bond; 20 years' experience. Write E. J. Funk, Garden City, Kans.

WANTED POSITION as manager of farmers' or independent elvtr. in Minn. or Ia. Six yrs. exper. in grain, feed, seeds and coal. Ref. furnished. Can go to work at once. Address 64A2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANT POSITION as second man of farmers co-operative elevator, Kansas preferred. Have had experience in grain, feed, coal and all sidelines. Can go to work at once. Address 64G4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

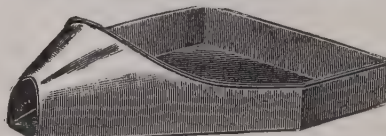
SITUATION WANTED by an experienced grain buyer, have more than 12 yrs. exper., 8 yrs. with an old line concern. Understand sidelines, and can keep books. Prefer Kans. or Neb. Address 64E10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ENGINES FOR SALE

A BARGAIN

20-hp. Fairbanks-Morse gas engine for sale. First class condition. Conroy Lumber & Grain Co., Conroy, Ia.

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

A BARGAIN

One 100 ton track scale for sale. In good condition. For further information, write Fegles Construction Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A BARGAIN.—One 8' x 40' platform Fairbanks railroad scale for sale. Capacity 90 tons. Also one 8' x 22' platform 10 ton double beam Howe wagon scale. Both scales are in first class condition. Write the Sweet Springs Mineral Feed Co., Inc., Sweet Springs, Mo.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS WANTED

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE

3 PHASE 60 CYCLE MOTOR BARGAINS

60-hp., 1800 RPM., 220/440 Volt.
50-hp., 1800 or 1200 RPM., 220/440 Volt.
40-hp., 1800 or 1200 RPM., 220/440 Volt.
30-hp., 1800 or 1200 RPM., 220/440 Volt.
25-hp., 1800 or 1200 RPM., 220/440 Volt.

Many others All speeds and sizes
V. M. Nussbaum & Company Fort Wayne, Ind.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size $10\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

with which is consolidated Grain World, formerly Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

WILL SELL AT BARGAIN—No. 4 Monarch Magnetic Separator; nearly new. St. Johns Co-op. Co., St. Johns, Mich.

AT A BARGAIN PRICE

\$100.00 takes this 16" Sprout Waldron Monarch Ball Bearing Single Attrition Mill in A1 condition. McMahon Co., Rapid City, S. Dak.

TRI-CLEANERS for sale cheap. Our bank is in possession of 21 of these cleaners which will be sold at \$185 each, f. o. b. Fort Dodge, Ia. The sale price of this machine is \$375. While they last, \$185. Write First National Bank, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

Noye 20th Century 9x24 Six Roll Mills with ball bearings and one extra pair of rolls. Used mills in the best of condition. Also a number of second-hand 9x24 extra rolls, elevator buckets, conveyors and mill supplies. R. K. Noye, 285 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

BATCH MIXERS

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mill; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 complete feed outfit with hammer mill grinder; 1 complete feed outfit with 24" motor driven attrition mill; 1 ball bearing Dreadnaught crusher; almost new; 1-10 ton truck scale; 1-4 bu. automatic Fairbanks scale; 1-25 h.p. type Y Fairbanks engine; 100 lb. Fairbanks sacking scale; 1 clipper cleaner #147; #3 Eureka cleaner; 1 airblast carloader; 500 and 1,000 lb. vertical batch mixers. Elevators, all sizes. Corn cracker and graders. Cracked corn polisher; corn cutters. 1 Hughes slow speed hammer mill; 1 24" French buhr; Great Western and iron clad Hutchison corn shellers; oat crushers; Ellis grain drier; bag pilers; 20" and 22" Monarch motor driven attrition mills; 4 water wheels; 1 water wheel governor; Rotex sifters; new and used cotton, rubber and leather belt; 1-50 bbl. almost new Midget marvel mill; Gedge Gray mixers; 1 three pr. high 9x24 roller mill. Large and small pulleys. Everything for the feed mill and elevator. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

MACHINES WANTED

HALF-TON Batch Mixer wanted. Must be in good mechanical condition and worth the money. Address Syler & Syler, Nappanee, Ind.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

Universal Grain Code

Compiled especially for use by the Grain and Milling Trades.

Reduce your telegraph tolls. Keep your business to yourself. Prevent expensive errors.

Its 146 pages contain 13,745 code words for expressions used in the grain trade, printed on bond paper and bound in black flexible leather. Size 7x4 1/2 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:
411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

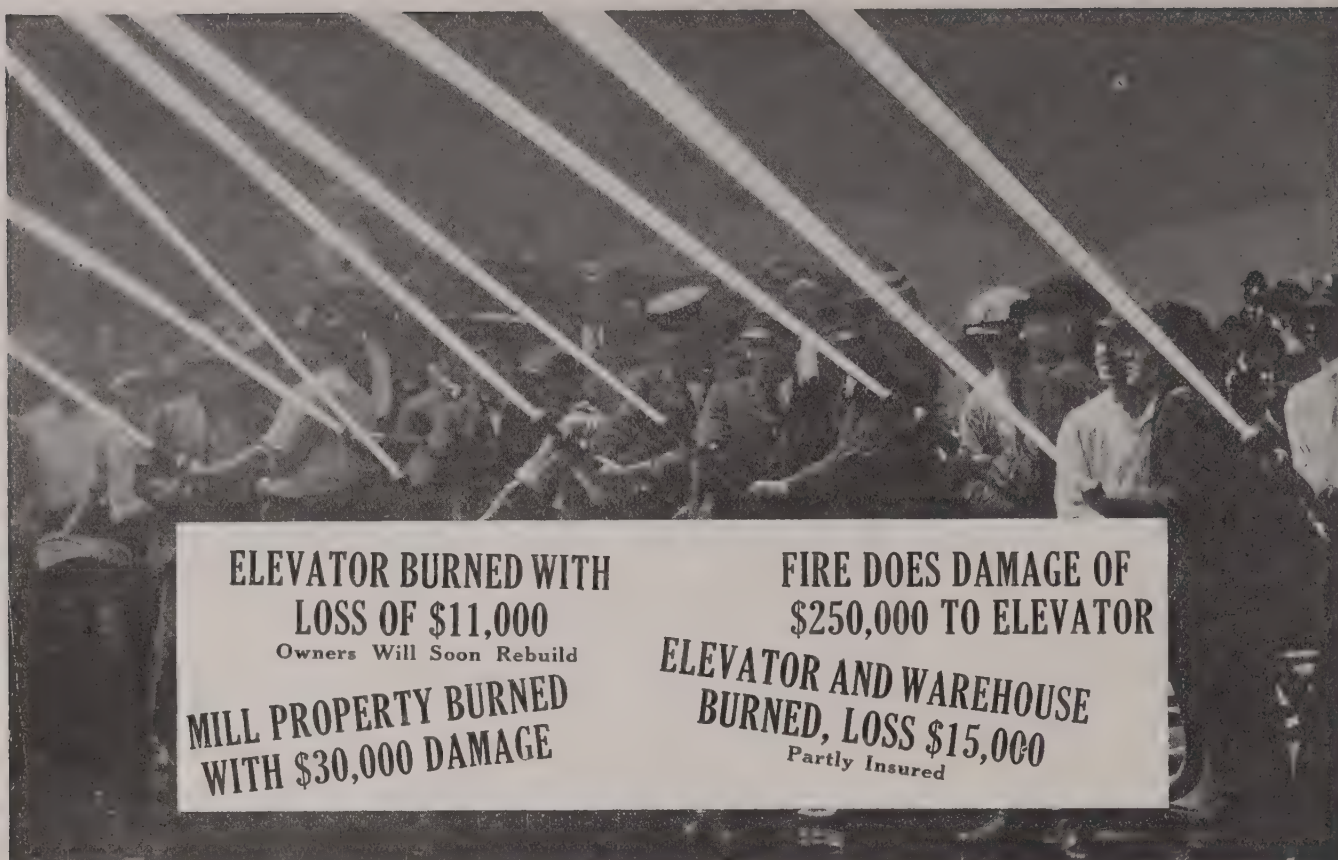
Grain Dealers Journal

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Unfortunately Autos Will Not Run on Grain



Mr. Farmer Accumulates a Surplus of Grain Then Damns His Auto and Tractor
From the Chicago Daily News



**ELEVATOR BURNED WITH
LOSS OF \$11,000**

Owners Will Soon Rebuild

**MILL PROPERTY BURNED
WITH \$30,000 DAMAGE**

**FIRE DOES DAMAGE OF
\$250,000 TO ELEVATOR**

**ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE
BURNED, LOSS \$15,000**

Partly Insured

When They Turn The Hose On Your Elevator It'll Be Too Late For **SKF**

KIDDING nobody but himself! The grain elevator operator who takes a chance with plain bearing equipment is playing with fire. And you don't have to take our word for it either. Month after month in the papers of the trade you'll find the casualties listed, a few of which we picked at random from a current issue and listed above.

Not all fires come from plain bearings we'll admit, but . . . there's enough of them come from that cause to do some tall thinking. And quite a few probably originated that way, but the reason is often hard to find when the elevator is in smoldering ruins.

From a dollar and cents standpoint, it's time to change over to **SKF** Self-Align-

ing Ball Bearings. First of all, these bearings run cool . . . always. There's no worry about keeping the bearings constantly lubricated or rebabbitted. **SKF** Bearings need fresh lubricant but a few times a year. The self-aligning feature automatically compensates for settling or misalignment, without heating or binding . . . within the bearing itself. And don't forget these bearings run so smoothly that there's a considerable saving in power, or your present power plant can do more work.

Beat the hose and ladder boys to it and find out what **SKF** Bearings will do in your elevator. No obligation. Just tell us about your layout and we'll gladly make recommendations.

SKF INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED, 40 East 34th Street, New York, N.Y.

2489

SKF

Ball and Roller Bearings

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With which is consolidated the Grain World, formerly the Price Current Grain Reporter.

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, APRIL 9, 1930

THE WORD has been sent out, quite unofficially, that Chairman Legge is to continue with the Farm Board for another year. Retiring at the end of the first year, might seem like quitting under fire.

NO PRESENT PLANS of the Farm Board contemplate storing purchases in country elevators. Arrangements are being made with mills. See the Asked-Answered Dept. in this number and the published contract form for millers.

SEAL numbers on the B/L are recommended by the Omaha Grain Exchange as a protection to country shippers. A number of cars have arrived at that market recently with railroad seals that did not correspond with the record of the loader.

USING THE TELEPHONE to reach prospective customers is a good job for a rainy day. Personal contacts, however, take first place in business building, especially when the seller knows his product and has absolute faith in it.

IN 1919 our wheat acreage was 75,694,000 and with the millions of acres of new land that have been added to our wheat growing areas, within the past ten years, it will be seen that we could, if we so desired, put out more than 80,000,000 acres to that grain. Under the impetus of a pegged price and the debenture, who could stop such a development? Lower prices will stop it quicker than anything else.

NEEDY farmers at Waverley, Sask., will not be given advances for seed grain unless they join the pool is the stand taken by the Municipal Council of that town. Such unjust compulsion ill comports with the traditional freedom of a Briton, and can but alienate many who hitherto have sympathized with the Pool.

WHEN WHEAT is harvested out in the Great Plains districts it moves. Farmers have not storage facilities and country elevators are designed for rapid handling principally. This year promises another good crop. When moving time comes it will move, regardless of the Farm Board. Country elevators will seize the present opportune time to put their plants in good condition so as to avoid delays when harvest begins.

SPENDING OUR MONEY seems to be the chief ambition of some members of Congress. The latest effort in that direction is the introduction of a bill providing for the establishment of 200 model farms in certain states in the south. Why not some model grocery stores in the north; some model dentists' offices in the east, and some model lawyers' offices in the west? They would all be highly enlightening to political pot boilers.

IOWA elevator operators whose old style wagon scales can not carry with safety the heavy truck-loads that some farmers would haul may be able to prevent damage to their scales by warning their patrons who have big motor trucks that the state automobile department is inspecting records of weights unloaded at the elevators to learn whether the load is in excess of the weight permitted to the class of truck. At Clarion two drivers were fined \$25 each for hauling excessive loads to the elevator.

THE Pool a few years ago went around the old established export agencies at the seaboard and even invaded Europe with a direct selling plan, the effect of which seems to have been to post up the European buyer as to the source of the grain. He can tell whether the offer of wheat comes from a hold-up man or an Argentinian. We leave the reader to guess the foreigners' natural reaction and its effect on sales of Canadian wheat. Why not leave the sale of the wheat to the middlemen interested in pushing the goods? That is his specialty.

THE TRIAL of three Chicago Board of Trade members for violations of the Grain Futures Act is full of dynamite for that Act. The interests of the public are sufficiently protected by the rules of the Board under which violators can be disciplined by suspension or expulsion, so that the only result to be expected is an attack by the defendants upon the law, with good prospects of success, the law being unconstitutional for six reasons, if we are to believe the able opinion of a leading law firm in the case of the Armour Grain Co., which got a temporary injunction against the Sec'y of Agriculture three years ago. Their bill of complaint against the Act was published in full in the Journal Apr. 10, 1927, pages 397 and 398.

TIMES are sadly out of joint when Eastern Canada feed wholesalers buy their oats in England, Holland and Germany instead of getting them from Fort William, as in other years.

THE DECLARATION BY the government of Manitoba that it will keep good the Pool's 15% margin on bank loans on wheat will have the effect of transferring the ill will of the European consumers from the pool to the government. Reprisals against all Canadian exports may be expected.

THERE IS STILL a lot of loose talk about balancing production with domestic consumption, although everybody knows such a thing would be impossible. Unfortunately that is one of the declarations of principle, embodied in the Marketing Act, and some people have to talk it whether they believe it or not.

THERE ARE SAID TO BE 65,000,000 persons in this country that carry life insurance. No figures are available to show how many of them carry property insurance, but the number is large and it is safe to say there are more than 80,000,000 insurance policies in force at this very moment. The strange part of it is that not one in ten thousand of these important contracts has ever been read by the insured. Did you?

GRAIN exchange officials have been permitting the government corporations to pay two prices for cash grain, one price to co-operative and a lower price for non-co-operative grain sold on the floor, whereas the exchanges have always jealously guarded the principle that bids for the same commodity are open for acceptance by anyone regardless of his age, creed, color, nationality or previous condition of servitude. One government official, long a loyal member of the Exchange, and now making these bids, retains a keen personal distaste for the discrimination he is practicing at the behest of his Farm Board master.

THE GRAIN FUTURES Administration on Apr. 1 gave out its findings with regard to the volume of trade during the period that the requirement of daily reports from large traders was suspended in 1927, from which it appears that the suspension had no effect in inducing large traders to re-enter the market. Whether this was due to the greater opportunities offered by the stock market, in which daily reports from large traders never have been required, and in which the volume in New York has grown from 600,000 to 6,000,000 shares a day, no one can prove. Certainly no one can claim that wheat futures trading has increased ten times what it was 6 years ago; tho this might have been the case had the Grain Futures Act been repealed in its entirety, leaving the grain speculators as free to operate as the traders in stocks, with no possibility of the lid being clamped down on them over night. The buyer of wheat for future delivery helps to boost farm prices just as much as the buyer of the cash grain.

Production Costs

Farm production costs, no matter from what section of the country gathered, show such wide variations as to make it seem futile to attempt to draw conclusions from them. There is such a range, both in per acre and per bushel costs as to tempt one to say that farmers either do not know how to figure or how to farm, and in some instances, the temptation is to say that they fail in both directions.

Figures gathered by the Minn. Agri. Exp. Station, in cooperation with the U. S. D. A., covering 24 farms in southwestern Minnesota show that it cost from 22 to 42 cents per bu. to grow oats; from 31 cents to a dollar to grow barley; from \$1.03 to \$3.32 to grow flax, and from 36 to 92 cents to grow corn.

A wider range of per bushel than of per acre costs would naturally be expected, due to variations in soil fertility, quality of seed, cultural methods, etc., but if the above figures are anywhere near average production costs upon the farms studied, drastic changes of some kind are in order. Any attempt upon the part of the Farm Board to fix a proper domestic price for farm products, by using some of the factors named above, would be outrageous.

How Many Farms and Farmers?

Hardly a week passes without some government official, bemoaning the condition of our "six million" farmers. They say they are all in constant competition with one another in the sale of their products. Such a statement, however, is extravagant, to say the least.

In the first place, there are not 6,000,000 farmers in this country who produce agricultural products and offer them for sale. In the second place, there are dozens of groups including many thousands of farmers, that are not in any way in competition with any other groups, and there are numerous individual groups of producers who could not, by any stretch of the imagination be considered in competition with other groups of producers of the same product.

The cotton planters of the south certainly are not in competition with the dairymen of Wisconsin; the flax growers of the Dakotas are not in competition with the orange growers of Florida or California; the melon growers of Colorado are not in competition with the tobacco growers of Kentucky, and producers of corn are not in competition with producers of broom corn.

In this connection it is interesting to note the definition of "a farm," as prescribed by the Census Bureau. "To qualify as a farm, a tract of land must be cultivated by or under the direction of one person and must be more than three acres in area, or if less than that size, it must have, in 1929 produced at least \$250 worth of farm products."

As there cannot be farms without farmers, it is assumed that in the U. S., census for 1930, every man who cultivated three acres of ground or who produced \$250 worth of products, will be classed as a farmer, thus enabling our "drab artists" in Washington to continue to point out the tremendous potential influence of our farm popula-

tion. Of course, the number of farmers on real farms is large, and some of them are in financial difficulties. The same thing, however, may be said of our merchants, our manufacturers, our doctors, our grain dealers and our lawyers, yet no "relief" bills are being passed by Congress, for any of these groups.

They must fight their own battles, and if failure comes, they must accept it, wipe the slate clean, and try again.

Higher Tariff Walls

Just what will eventually be done with the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, now before Congress, remains to be seen. It is predicted by a few, that no bill, meeting with the approval of President Hoover, can be agreed upon by Congress as it is now constituted. There are others, who believe that some of the most objectionable features will be eliminated in conference and some sort of a compromise measure sent to the president, by June 1.

Higher rates upon literally thousands of items, have been voted in both the House and Senate, the latter body, however, going far beyond the former in this direction. President Hoover is said to be agreeable to the idea of greater protection to agriculture and to a limited revision upwards, where specific industries need added protection.

He is also said to look with disfavor upon many of the proposed increases, holding that they are not warranted by domestic conditions and being fearful of concerted retaliation which might paralyze our export trade. It is doubtful, however, if he would veto the bill simply because he felt that certain rates were too high, and if the debenture plan, incorporated in the Senate bill can be eliminated and certain changes made in administrative sections, his approval is rather confidently predicted.

Both the debenture plan and the higher rate schedules have much in them that would cause irritation and retaliation in other countries with which we do business. The elimination of foreign markets would paralyze industry and a paralyzed industry would hurt agriculture much more than any protective measures could help it. The majority of our people believes in a protective tariff, but not in a prohibitive one.

Trade Practice Conferences

Frequent announcement of trade practice conferences, between groups of business men and the Federal Trade Commission, seems to have occasioned a good deal of misunderstanding upon the part of the former as to just what the powers of the Commission are, when it learns that one or more members of the group have failed to abide by rules agreed upon.

In the first place, the Commission has no punitive powers and cannot punish those who violate these rules. In the second place, after due investigation, it can only direct the unruly ones to "cease and desist," and finally, if its orders are not obeyed, it must invoke the aid of the courts in the enforcement of any order which it may give.

In many of its investigations and in the most of its orders, the name of the offender is not made public, due to the fact that the accused has acknowledged its error and promised future observance of the agreed rules, and of the U. S. laws upon the matter under controversy. Most willful violators really are more fearful of publicity than of punishment.

The Trade Commission is always glad to assist in the formulation of rules and regulations which will minimize unfair competition, misrepresentation, etc., but will naturally not lend its aid where the effect would be to create a monopoly and eliminate free competition.

The Debenture Scheme Again

In spite of two previous defeats, the proponents of the debenture plan have tacked the same old provisions on to the new tariff bill. This feature was not in the House tariff bill and its fate in conference and its fate in the White House, even if agreed to in conference and then passed by the House of Representatives, is problematical.

The indications just now are that the President will use his influence to have this and some of the other features to which he objects, stricken out of the tariff bill, in the conference, but if his control of his party fails, he will accept the verdict of Congress and sign the measure.

It has been claimed by some of the farm leaders that the export debenture plan is a necessity in order that overproduction due to higher prices, may be held in check. It should not be forgotten, however, that there may be an overproduction of 20 per cent from the average for the preceding 5 years without any penalty, and the penalty is only to be applied during the "next succeeding year."

This means that if the debenture plan was now in force, there would be an export drawback of 21 cents per bushel on wheat, and on the wheat equivalent of flour, even though the 1930 production was 163,520,000 bushels larger than the 5 year average. Adding that increase to the average would bring the 1930 production to 981,128,000 bushels. Assuming that total to have been produced this year and taking the production for the 4 preceding years, 1926, 27, 28, and 29 and we find the average for this 5 year period to be 879,959,000 bushels, thus making possible a 1931 increase of 177,990,000 bushels without penalty.

That would make the 1931 production over a billion bushels and as we could not use more than about half of that, it would be necessary to dispose of tremendous quantities abroad, regardless of the price, and the debenture rate upon each bushel of it would be 21 cents. If there is anything wrong with these deductions we should like to have it pointed out. If, on the other hand, they are correct, it can readily be seen that the debenture plan would only hasten the disaster that is sure to overtake us, under the Agricultural Marketing Act.

As we only use around 600,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, there would be possible a 400,000,000 bushel exportable surplus within a two year period and with a 21 cent per

bushel drawback, it would mean an \$84,000,000 raid upon the treasury. Of course we regularly export much rice, rye, barley, etc., and producers of these products would demand drawbacks on them.

Furthermore, the bill specifically provides for a drawback of 2 cents a pound on cotton, and as our exports of that staple, in the raw state, average more than 8 billion pounds, this provision, with no increase in production, would cost the treasury nearly \$81,000,000 a year. Under the stimulus of a drawback of \$10 a bale, production could and doubtless would be increased indefinitely, for the penalty provision does not apply to cotton.

Compared with the raid upon the Federal treasury under the Debenture plan, the demands under the Agricultural Marketing Act would be only "small change." It is not to be wondered at that Chairman Legge says the debenture clause will not work.

Another Stabilizer That Failed

During the World War Lord Reading, British ambassador at Washington, went to the Secretary of the Treasury with the information that the Indian government was facing utter exhaustion of its stock of silver and none was obtainable with which to pay for war supplies. Accordingly 350,000,000 silver dollars were authorized to be melted and the bullion turned over to the British by the U. S. Treasury at the price of \$1 per ounce.

An opportunity to stabilize the price of silver for the miners of the west was seen in this by Senator Pittman of Nevada, a silver mining State, who procured the enactment of the Pittman Act, approved April 23, 1918, to replace the sold bullion by the purchase of the domestic mines' product at the fixed price of \$1 per ounce. The market value of silver rose in 1919 to \$1.39 per ounce. By May, 1919, 259,121,554 silver dollars had been melted and sold to Great Britain, and it was not until a year later that the price of silver fell to where the United States Treasury could obtain the metal at \$1 per ounce.

Monthly receipts of purchased silver by the mint service institutions during the three-year period from May, 1920, to June, 1923, averaged 5,000,000 ounces, the purchases absorbing practically the entire silver production of the United States for the period. These purchases, says Sec'y Andrew W. Mellon, "were made at the fixed price of \$1 per fine ounce while the market price during this time was usually below 70 cents."

While it lasted it was a fine thing for the silver miners. Whether the subsidy of 30 cents per ounce was paid by the British Government or by the American taxpayer is immaterial. The fact is that the government failed to make a permanently higher price level for the product of the domestic mines, just as it will fail eventually to maintain pool wheat at a higher level than non-pool wheat.

If the course of silver prices is a parallel to what may be expected for the price of wheat the growers have cause to fear government interference. The price of silver is greatly depressed. Part of the decline is due to the demonetization of silver in India, but some small part is chargeable to the artificial stimulus

of price fixing at \$1 by the government. At any rate silver is now selling at the lowest price in 400 years, being quoted in New York March 27 at 42½ cents per ounce.

A "Silencer" Needed?

Mr. McKelvie, the "wheat member" of the Farm Board is quoted as saying not so very long ago: "Our plan will be to merchandise wheat and when the season is closed and another crop is at hand, or nearly so, to have cleared our bins and be ready for that crop; not to carry over great surpluses on the theory that there may be a better price some time in the future."

Chairman Legge, in a recent letter to the Governor of North Dakota, said that the operations of the Stabilization Corp'n would doubtless result in their having 100,000,000 bus. of wheat on hand at the close of the present crop year.

Is this a change in policy and if so was it a voluntary one or was it forced upon the Farm Board? There are some who are unkind enough to say that it was neither, and that some sort of a "silencer" should be fastened upon the parrot members of the Board.

Storage After Ten Days in Nebraska

With the object lessons of one grain dealer at Alton, Iowa, sent to prison and two grain dealers in Indiana now under indictment for having converted to their own use grain left with them for storage by farmers, grain dealers generally are heartily in sympathy with the efforts of the Nebraska Legislature to safeguard the money due the growers by requiring bonds to be given by buyers actually doing a storage business.

In the prevailing obsession that every desirable end can be accomplished by legislation the Nebraska lawmakers tried the bank guaranty law that resulted in ignominious failure. In 1922 they passed a law requiring grain buyers not paying for grain within ten days to give bond, with the same laudable purpose to protect trust funds. Altho supported by the Attorney-General and by the State Railroad Commission, any law making the payment for a commodity the determination of the passage of title, and changing the status of the grain from sale to bailment, is clearly unconstitutional. Accordingly the Legislature last month repealed the act of 1922 and enacted a new law, published elsewhere, making shipment within ten days the criterion of sale or storage. The new enactment, however, is likewise of doubtful validity. Delivery of any commodity with an agreement as to the price to be paid has always constituted a sale and passed the title. So much so that in the sale of radios, furniture and automobiles the sellers have been forced to employ a conditional sales contract, in some cases reading much like a rental, in order to repossess the goods on failure of buyer to complete payment.

The dictum of the legislators that grain delivered to the elevator, but not shipped in ten days shall be held to be on storage,

requiring the giving of bond, is not conclusive. Passage of title is a matter of fact and not of law. When it is clearly understood between the grain dealer and the grower that the grower has surrendered any right to have the grain returned to him, agreed on a present or future price, and that the buyer has the privilege of shipping with his own grain, it is a straight business transaction and the buyer owes the farmer nothing but money. If the dealer is later unable to pay on demand he is guilty of neither embezzlement nor of larceny as bailee.

It is impossible for the Legislature of Nebraska or any other state to get around this point of fact. In their vain endeavor to do so the legislators have thrown two lawmaking fits, and if some grain dealer resists to the doors of the Supreme Court they will have to try again.

Corn Sugar

The old question of permitting the use of corn sugar in commercial canning and preserving operations, without specifically labeling the product to show that fact, has come up again in Congress. This time it is in connection with its proposed use in jellies and jams, under H. R. 9760.

The bill, as originally introduced, provided that "jams shall contain 45 lbs. of fruit to each 55 lbs. of sugar" etc., and that jelly "shall contain not less than 65 per cent of solids from fruit and sugar, and shall correspond to equal weights of fruit juice and sugar in the original batch." An amendment would permit the use of "one or more refined sugars, named on the label in terms of common usage in the order of their predominance by weight." This, according to Chairman Haugan of the House Committee on Agriculture, permits the use of either corn, cane or beet sugar.

No one now questions the value of corn sugar and corn syrup as a food, and millions of pounds of both are used each year. The chief opposition to the use of corn sugar in canning, without proper labeling, comes from those who say that a fraud would thus be thrust upon consumers due to the fact that corn sugar is only about 60 per cent as sweet as sugar made from cane or beets.

To get away from this, some of our scientists have suggested the addition of a certain percentage of sugar made from Jerusalem artichokes, to the corn sugar, the artichoke sugar being about four times as sweet as that made from beets or cane, and between six and seven times as sweet as that made from corn. Such blending would be an easy matter, but under the law as it now stands, such sugar could not be sold in interstate trade without its being so labeled. If the different sugars have different food value and their use changes the desirability of the food, then in fairness to consumers the percentage of each used in such food should be plainly and accurately marked on the label. Forbid misrepresentation or deception and make it easy for the buyer to select what he wants.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Buyer's Right Against Landlord?

Grain Dealers Journal: A operates a grain and coal business. C owns a farm, which he rents to D. On Oct. 12, 1929, D comes to A and gets some coal and draws \$15 on his corn, which he promises to deliver later. On Nov. 11 D gets more coal.

On Nov. 20 C sends A notice not to pay D for corn grown on C's farm.

On Mar. 7 D delivers corn to A and tells A to take out what D owes A and send C the balance.

Has A a right to hold out what is coming to him, or must he send all to C?—R. E. Bowers, Maroa, Ill.

Ans.: Grain buyer, A, can hold out only the balance left after the demands of the landlord, C, have been satisfied, the landlord, under the law of Illinois, having a lien on the crop for rent that can not be defeated by any agreement between the tenant and a buyer of the crop.

After getting a settlement from the landlord the grain buyer, if the balance remaining from the proceeds of sale of the corn is not sufficient, can try to collect from the tenant what is due on the coal and the \$15 cash advance.

Acceptance of Settlement in Absence of Official Weights

Grain Dealers Journal: On June 14 of last year we accepted the bid of a broker for 9 cars of yellow corn delivered Grand Rapids. The grain was shipped between the period June 12 and 18, inclusive. All of it was shipped to a firm in Grand Rapids, Mich., on the brokers verbal recommendation that the firm was alright and had a good rating.

The confirmation of the broker showed a rate of 20½ cents to Grand Rapids. When the grain arrived there the firm to which it was shipped claimed the rate was 23 cents and made settlement on that basis. In the absence of knowledge that we could do otherwise, we accepted settlement.

On the last car we failed to receive an official Board of Trade weight certificate as we did on the first eight cars, and receivers claimed it 129 bus. short. They failed to send us certificates so we could make claim against the railroad company. We accepted their check, but are wondering if we still have a comeback which will enable us to collect for the shortage, either from the railroad company or the receiving firm. Please inform us where we stand on this matter, also whether we can collect anything on the basis of mis-quoted rates and if so from whom.—Farmers Co-operative Co., Colfax, Ill.

Ans.: Having sold on destination official weight the seller is entitled to the official certificate, and buyer is liable for the full weight loaded unless the official certificate can be produced to show shortage when unloading.

After getting the weight certificate shipper has a good claim against the carrier, if he can prove weight loaded at point of origin.

Neither the buyer nor the railroad company are liable for quoting the lower rate in error, since this quotation was given by the broker, and it may have been an error on the part of the broker, who is liable in that case. Even though a railroad agent made the erroneous quotation to the broker nothing can be recovered of the carrier, and if the broker merely repeated the error it is doubtful whether seller can hold the broker to guarantee the rate.

It is too late now to make claim for shortage. Such claims must be presented within six months after delivery.

Delivery of Feed on Contract?

Grain Dealers Journal: Feed and grain dealers who still extend credit to their trade regardless of how careful they may be, find it necessary to occasionally take legal action in endeavoring to collect some delinquent accounts.

We recently had to resort to this method in endeavoring to collect a past due account from a prominent dairyman and as soon as action was started, a counterclaim was made and trial by jury asked solely for the purpose of trying to avoid payment. We hear of such cases very often and it is getting so that it has cost more to collect an honest debt than it is worth.

The dairyman purchased about fifty tons of feed and grain, f. o. b. our mill to be hauled by his truck within 90 days payment to be made on or before the 10th of the month covering feed hauled during the month. Buyer hauled only a small part of this feed during the 90 days and in order to get the benefit of his contract price after the 90-day period has expired made a payment of \$500 in advance. Having received such payment it was agreed to let him haul feed for this amount until said amount of additional feed covered by payment had been hauled.

After such feed had been hauled which had been paid in advance, buyer sent his truck after an additional load of feed which was invoiced to him also at the contract price. A period of over 30 days then passed during which time no money was received nor was any additional feed hauled. Shortly afterward buyer received a friendly letter requesting payment and then a series of letters were mailed and personal calls also requesting payment. Promises of payment were made but not fulfilled and it was necessary almost a year later to turn the amount over to a collection agency which was successful in attaching a bank account covering part of such amount.

The counterclaim is alleged to recover buyer's loss sustained by advance in market and by refusal to deliver balance of feed on contract. There was no refusal at any time to deliver feed to buyer's truck f. o. b. our mill which was the terms of the sale. Buyer had owed us amounts larger than that amount that we are trying to collect and additional feed if hauled on or about the time of the last load would have been delivered to buyer's truck f. o. b. our mill. In fact, if buyer would pay us in advance and in full for balance of feed on contract and even at the original contract price we would not refuse him the feed although contract was made over a year ago. We had never refused to let him haul the feed but of course would insist on payment before any feed would be hauled now. There was no transaction that existed for over a period of 30 days after the last load was hauled and after that there was no transactions of any kind other than our letters and personal calls requesting payment.

Please advise us if buyer has any basis whatsoever for a counterclaim? We certainly contend that we had a right to refuse to let him haul feed after he became delinquent in payment but no request nor demand was made whatsoever for the balance of the feed. Would we not be justified if we wanted to include in our claim a cancellation charge? We don't intend to, however, and are only trying to recover amount past due and probably interest on same.

Counterclaims of this ridiculous sort and also alleging inferior quality seem to be becoming common practices.

We believe that dealers should be enlightened along these points as sales to dairymen are seldom made on such "iron bound" contract forms as are usually made with dealers.—Maney Bros. Mill & Elev. Co., by W. A. Maney, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ans.: After all the feed covered by the \$500 advance payment had been hauled the contract was closed, unless it was understood this was an extension of the first 50-ton contract. If it was an extension the terms calling for payment before the tenth of the month would apply to the balance of the 50 tons not yet hauled, and buyer's failure to pay any money for a period of 30 days constituted breach of contract, and seller was warranted in insisting upon payment before loading out more feed.

A cancellation charge could not be made unless provided in the contract, but a recovery could be had for damages sustained by reason of buyer's failure to take his feed, due to seller having to dispose of the feed at a loss, if that was the case.

If the facts are as stated there is no basis for the counterclaim.

The cash system of selling should be used in dealing with irresponsibles, extending credit only to patrons making a satisfactory statement.

Tenant's Demand for Settlement?

Grain Dealers Journal: We have a case where the landlord stopped the tenant's money at our elevator and we have received a letter from the tenant's lawyer stating that tenant has fulfilled his obligations to landlord by paying all the cash rent and leaving on the farm more corn than he fed, so that tenant is entitled to one-half of the proceeds of the corn delivered to our elevators. Tenant's lawyer says we have no right to withhold payment.

The landlord has not released us and says he will not because there is still some corn not accounted for. Are we likely to be involved in any suits? Or, can we just tell the tenant's lawyer to bring suit against the landlord to release the money?—Merna Grain Co., by W. H. Kinsella, Merna, Ill.

Ans.: The small margin of profit to the grain buyer does not allow him to hire lawyers to defend suits for the benefit of tenants and landlords. If the buyer in this case paid the tenant for the grain and the landlord brought suit against the buyer the tenant would not hire a lawyer to defend the grain buyer. Tenant might even fail to supply needed information for the buyer's defense. Therefore, however meritorious the tenant's claim may be the buyer should not rely on any opinion by tenant's attorney making it safe to pay over the money. To pay out the money the buyer needs a release from the landlord or a decision by the court.

If tenant or landlord start suit buyer's



Louis G. Graff, Philadelphia, Pa., Pres.-Elect Commercial Exchange

defense is so simple he need hardly have a lawyer. All he needs is the landlord's notice to hold up the money. This adequate defense will throw the court costs on the other fellow, the loser paying the costs.

If the landlord could be persuaded to state in writing exactly how much his claim against the tenant amounted to the buyer would be safe in letting the tenant have the balance; and if the landlord later became satisfied or neglected to start suit before the expiration of lien the buyer could pay the tenant the remainder.

Farm Board Storage Policy

Grain Dealers Journal: Does the Farm Board intend using the storage facilities of the country grain dealers and the country mills? If you have any information along this line we would appreciate learning of it.—Ray Miesenhelder Bros., Palestine, Ill.

Ans.: According to Geo. S. Milnor, vice-pres. of the Grain Stabilization Corp., the Farm Board has no plan for using the storage facilities of country elevators.

Mills will be used under the plan outlined in an article published in this number of *Grain Dealers Journal*, which shows a copy of the contract. The idea behind this, says Mr. Milnor, is to get the wheat in store at the point where it will be ground.

Avoiding Excessive Cost of Workmen's Insurance?

Grain Dealers Journal: Some advise please on workmen's compensation insurance.

Is it possible for an elevator company to make an agreement with one of its employees releasing the elevator company from liability as far as the Workmen's Compensation Act is concerned?

For instance, our clerical help are charged on the same basis as outside help or \$1.52 per \$100 payroll.

I am carrying \$5,000 accident insurance for one-third of what the elevator company is paying out in workmen's compensation insurance for me. The results are that in the event of an accident I get only what my widow would or could get out of the insurance company.

I realize that the elevator company cannot be without insurance on a liability, but I and other employees are willing to sign up a release, releasing the elevator company from this liability. Is it possible?—Ipava Farmers Elevator Co., C. O. Snedeker, mgr., Ipava, Ill.

Ans.: The Illinois law divides employers into two classes, namely, those who come automatically under the Act, and those who do not but who choose to come under the Act. If his employer comes automatically under the Act the employee can not by any contract or other device get out from under the Act. If the employer voluntarily goes under the Act an objecting employee can by filing written notice of withdrawal from operation of the Act at least 10 days prior to the first day of January of any year with the Industrial Board remain outside of its protection. This choice is not available to employees in grain elevators, since that industry comes under paragraph 4 of sec. 3 of the Act covering "The operation of any warehouse or general or terminal storehouse," under which insurance under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act as to both employers and employees is compulsory.

In some other states the workmen's compensation acts do not apply to industries employing fewer than 5 persons; and in those other states the employer and employee are free to effect insurance in the most economical way. In Illinois as to the 10 classes of enterprises specified in the Act, of which a warehouse is one, the law applies regardless how small the business.

Initial payments on coarse grains, dating back to Mar. 13 as the effective date, have been reduced by the Canadian wheat pool. Rye has been reduced from 80c to 45c. On barley, reduction is 10 cents a bushel on all grades, basis 3 C. W., or from 50 to 40 cents. On oats, reduction is 10 cents a bushel on all grades, basis 2 C. W., or from 50 to 40 cents. No reduction has been made on flax.

Grading of Southwestern Wheat

By R. D. Jarboe, federal grain supervisor, before Kansas Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n at Hutchinson.

During one month of the present crop year, 470 car loads of wheat were inspected in Hutchinson, and reclassified to Kansas City, where they were again inspected. 440 of the car lots were accorded the same grade as that given in Hutchinson.

During December 114 car lots of grain sorghums were inspected in Hutchinson, moved to Kansas City, where 113 were assigned the same grade as that accorded at Hutchinson.

From July 1 to Nov. 30, 1929, there were inspected in Hutchinson and forwarded to various markets thruout the country, 6264 cars of wheat. On 5707 car lots the same grades were assigned as that at Hutchinson. Where a different grade was given, it was found slightly more was lowered than was raised, occasioned in many instances by "plugs" being found while unloading, or the grain going out of condition by reason of a high moisture content.

Taking a country wide view of the situation, we found in December last, 5367 car lots of wheat were covered by intermarket records, of which 4734, or 88.0% graded exactly same at destination, while 95.5% the same or higher. It was also found that total damage was involved in only 55 cars, or 7.0% of the variations, 28 grades being lowered and 27 raised.

Our findings on corn and oats moving thruout the country and covered by intermarket information, were in line with our findings, as here given, on wheat.

With our knowledge of conditions ten years ago only when 56.0% of the wheat covered by intermarket information graded the same, we are not at all discouraged or dissatisfied with the progress made, and leave the matter to your own good judgment as to approval or disapproval.

From July 1st to Dec. 31st, 1929, there was received at Wichita 17719 carlots of wheat which fell into the following numerical grades: No. 1, 1633; No. 2, 6420; No. 3, 6334; No. 4, 2349; No. 5, 644; Sample Grade, 339.

The factors determining the grades assigned to each of the cars were: Weight, per bushel, 15.889; foreign material, 1221; moisture, 221; odor, 198; temperature, 62; heat damaged, 78; total damaged, 50.

It will be observed that 89.6% of the receipts of wheat at Wichita were graded on the weight per bushel factor. Rye graded less than 7.0% of the receipts, but this does not indicate there was a less admixture of rye than usual in Kansas wheat. By reason of so much of the wheat grading No. 3 and 4 on weight enabled it to carry a greater percentage of rye without affecting the grade. Had there been more wheat weighing from 58 to 60 pounds per bushel, the rye would have been a more frequent factor. In fact it is believed Kansas wheat had a greater rye admixture than in former years, but for the reason stated, it was not so frequent grading factor.

Protein.—On all wheat received in Wichita from July 1st to December 31st, the average protein content was 12.24%. The average of the 1927 crop was indicated on July receipts only, was 11.70%; while the July average on the 1928 receipts was 12.50%.

There was also 1237 car lots of wheat received at Wichita to Dec. 31, which were found to be smutty.

Appeals filed in the Wichita supervision office: On wheat receipts, 62.4% was accorded the same grade assigned by the inspector; 22.0% were raised and 15.6% were lowered.

On shipments of wheat out of Wichita elevators, 84.8% was graded same as that of the inspector. 4.1% was raised and 11.1% lowered.

It has been said that Federal supervisors never raise the grade assigned by the inspector, but either sustain or lower it. This statement seems to be somewhat out of line with the fact.

Now a word of caution regarding the coming harvest. Profit by past experiences, and let wheat get sufficiently dry for safe storage purposes. Safeguard your interest by keeping a careful watch until the danger period is past. Some wheat becomes so badly damaged the administrators of the pure food law will not permit it to be mixed with other grain intended for human consumption. If a farmer is unfortunate and has a lot of wheat damage in his bins, it is his loss. If an elevator operator lets wheat spoil after purchasing it, the loss is his and should remain his. This also applies to country buyers who make a good fellow of themselves and overgrade their purchases. We will endeavor to let him bear the farmer's burden he willingly assumed and not let him pass it on to another.

A. L. Flanagan Chosen President

The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce on April 7 elected as president for the ensuing year A. L. Flanagan, who is well qualified by a broad experience in the grain business to administer its affairs.

Born on a farm in Clay County, near Sioux Rapids, Ia., at the age of three, his parents removed to Heron Lake, Minn., where on leaving school at the age of 16 he went to work in the elevator of the St. John Grain Co. As this company operated a line of 25 country stations this position gave the youth a splendid opportunity to learn the grain business from the ground up.

Through his contact with the farmers and the farmers' elevator companies he learned their problems, and this has been of great assistance to him in his later experience in the business of selling grain. When he left the St. John Grain Co. after 8 years Mr. Flanagan was manager of the grain department. He then became associated with Fraser-Smith Co., of Minneapolis, in 1914, and spent that year buying grain in the country and dividing his time between the terminal markets of Minneapolis and Duluth.

In July of 1915, Mr. Flanagan went to Milwaukee, and opened the branch office in that market for Fraser-Smith Co., which office he has operated successfully ever since as an officer of the company. His experience has thus been such as to acquaint him with all branches of the grain trade from the farm to the terminal market.

Mr. Flanagan has been officially connected with the Chamber of Commerce since 1921. In that year he was elected a director of the Chamber, and served on the board until 1927, when he was chosen as second vice president. In 1928 he became first vice president, which office he has held for two terms expiring on April 14 of this year when he will be inaugurated as president. He also has served on important committees.



A. L. Flanagan, Milwaukee, Wis., Pres. Elect Chamber of Commerce

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

What Will Market Do to the Farm Board? A Correction

Grain Dealers Journal: In regard to certain figures appearing in the Journal for March 26, 1930, on page 385, in answer to an inquiry directed by Mr. Fred Durman of the Bloomingdale Milling Co., Bloomingdale, Ind., your editor says that he had in mind the visible supply figures for wheat when he made the statement that the open trades in May wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade on Mar. 15, amounting to 115,955,000 bu., was only half what it has been at this date in other years. However, his article says nothing whatever about the visible supply of wheat and his statement that the amount of open trades in Chicago May wheat on March 15 was only half of what it has been on this date in other years is very greatly in error.

I am submitting herewith the enclosed table giving data on open contracts in May wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade during the month of March for the years 1924 to 1930, inclusive. This table, as you will note, shows the highest open interest during the month of March for each year, also the lowest open interest, the average for the month and the open interest as of the close of business on March 15 for each year. You will note that the amount of open interest on March 15 for the year 1930, of 115,955,000, instead of being one-half of what it has been on this date in other years, is much larger than it was on March 15 of any other year. The previous largest high on March 15 was 88,533,000 and the average for the six years 1924-1929, inclusive, is 67,797,000. Therefore, instead of being one-half or 50% of the open interest on March 15 of other years, it is approximately 171% of the average open interest for the previous six years.

Your article also refers to a reduction in the May open interest at the rate of four million bushels per day. While it is entirely possible to have a reduction of four million bushels in a single day or even more than four million bushels, this great a change in open interest in a single day is rather unusual. The average decrease in the open interest in May wheat during the month of March just past was 891,577 bus. per day.—L. A. Fitz, grain exchange supervisor, Chicago, Ill.

Open Contracts in May Wheat, Chicago Board of Trade, during the month of March, as reported by clearing members

(In thousands of bushels, i.e. "000" omitted)				
Year	High	Low	Average	Mar. 15
1930.....	128,144	104,963	115,775	115,955
1929.....	90,939	77,722	87,408	88,533
1928.....	54,932	43,038	47,520	46,370
1927.....	67,131	54,258	62,043	65,908
1926.....	71,257	54,260	62,178	66,578
1925.....	90,111	57,963	75,424	74,582
1924.....	69,214	51,666	62,811	64,811
Average.	73,931	56,485	66,231	67,797

[Calling the open interest "one-half" was intended to be only an approximation and a reference to the NORMAL in other years. The open interest bears a direct relation to the hedging and speculative interest, so that the greater the stocks of wheat in store the greater should be the open interest, altho the actual amount of hedging sales is purely guesswork.]

Present conditions are abnormal due to the large accumulations of wheat in North America, but the hedging and speculative trades, tho larger than the AVERAGE in former years, have not increased proportionately. In 1926, for example, the visible supply was 37,045,000 bus. of wheat on Mar. 15, and the open May interest was 66,578,000, the

open interest being 180 per cent of the visible supply. The visible on Mar. 15, 1930, was 153,561,000 and 180 per cent of this amount is 276,409,000 bus., as what the open interest should be proportionately, but it is now only 115,955,000, or less than one-half.

In 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927 the open interest in May wheat on Mar. 15 exceeded the total visible on that date, while in 1930 it is just the reverse, that is, the open interest is less than NORMAL.

The visible was 61,656,000 in 1924, 66,083,000 in 1925, 37,045,000 in 1926, 51,845,000 in 1927, 69,297,000 in 1928, 123,514,000 in 1929, and 153,514,000 in 1930 on the corresponding Mar. 15 date.

From Mar. 15, 1926, to Mar. 15, 1930, the visible increased from 37,045,000 to 153,514,000 and the open May interest from 66,578,000 to 115,955,000 bus.

In calculating the probabilities of a corner in a future delivery practical grain dealers always consider the visible supply and the stocks of contract wheat in Chicago elevators.—Ed.]

Farmers Disgusted with Marketing Act

Grain Dealers Journal: Farmers here are much disgusted with the new Farm Marketing Act. Quite a few are saying, "Wish they would let us farmers alone."

Farmers here will not tie up with any more



E. W. Taylor, Omaha, Neb., Aide of Farmers National Grain Corp.

new propositions. Many are going into the poultry and dairy line quite heavily. Lumber yards doing good business selling brooder houses. Grain business is everything but satisfactory.—Farmers Grain & Stock Co., Freeman, S. D.

Are Grain Dealers Performing a Useful Service?

Grain Dealers Journal: If we are not performing a useful service to the producer, handlers and consumers we ought to know it so other arrangements can be made. We feel sure we would like to have a part in bettering conditions.

By having a two or three day educational session with invited representatives of the Farm Board, and bankers and other Ass'ns we could hold an inquiry and come to a decision as to whether or not we have performed a useful service, and whether or not a better marketing system than that which has prevailed for so long a time can be evolved.—H. B. Dorsey, sec'y Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Aid Farmers With Light Wines and Beer

Grain Dealers Journal: So much has been recited in regard to the activities of the Farm Board and so much has been expected of it that the farmers are apparently getting a little fed up and disposed to hunt up more readily found means for making money. I think most of them would rather see their taxes reduced than anything else. If their taxes were reduced they could distinctly see the saving effected, whereas with the Farm Board they can't do much of anything but guess as to whether the darn thing is any good or not.

With nothing tangible in the way of results to go on a lot of the farmers are showing a disposition to forget the whole business and spend their time thinking about means for making money on products that the Farm Board isn't monkeying with.

One of the things that would materially help the farmer, I am convinced, is returning this country to a greater state of freedom by repealing the 18th Amendment, or by permitting the return of at least light wines and beer. Then immediately fire the army of snoopers and enforcement agents, and simply collect a license fee on manufacture. This would increase the revenue of the country and simultaneously reduce the expense. The benefit could be passed on to the farmers by reducing their taxes, and they would further benefit by an increased outlet for grain which would automatically reduce the surplus.—J. W. McCrea.

E. W. Taylor Aid of Government in Facilities Program

E. W. Taylor of Omaha, Neb., has consented to aid the Farmers National Grain Corporation in the expansion and centralization of co-operative grain elevator properties thruout the grain areas of the country.

The Board of Directors having recently established lines of credit for each of the corporation's stockholding members of co-operatives, the next step is the appraisal of properties upon which loans are sought. No loans are to be made, says the corporation, unless suitable existing facilities are not available for purchase or lease at reasonable prices and rentals. The acquisition of Mr. Taylor assures efficient handling of this matter. While he has not been directly connected with the co-operative movement, he has had wide experience in the grain business and is thoroly familiar with both terminal and country facilities and their operation. He has evidenced during his many years in the grain business a keen appreciation of the difficulties surrounding agricul-

ture and a helpful attitude toward the co-operative movement. This attitude is best evidenced by his willingness to assist in a constructive effort to bring about better agricultural conditions.

Mr. Taylor became identified with the grain business at the age of 19 in a country grain elevator at Mason City, Ia. He became connected 28 years ago with the Nye & Jenks Grain Co., and by merit won promotion to the office of president of the company, which position he now holds. For four years he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange, and in 1929 was president of that organization.

Trade Practice Conference for the milling industry is the subject of a primer distributed by the Millers' National Federation to post members on the contemplated program.

Proposed definitions for whole wheat flour will be considered at a hearing Apr. 30 before the Food Standards Committee of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The National Farmers Union at London, Eng., Mar. 21 unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that the government guarantee a price of 55 shillings a quarter (\$6.87 per 8 bus.) for all wheat grown in 1930. They want the U. K. to be independent of the Farm Board and the Canadian Wheat Pool.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Apr. 25-26. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Los Angeles, Cal.

Apr. 28-29. Western Grain Dealers Ass'n at Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

May 6-7. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Orlando, Decatur, Ill.

May 20-21. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

May 22-24. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

May 23-24. The Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, in conjunction with the Oklahoma millers, Oklahoma coal dealers and the Southwest Shippers Advisory Board, Enid, Okla.

May 26-27. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Worth, Tex.

May 27-29. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Pasadena, Calif. Headquarters Hotel Huntington.

June 16-17. Montana Farmers & Independent Grain Dealers Ass'n at Havre, Mont.

June 16-17. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June—Iowa Farmer Elevator Managers at Fort Dodge.

June 19-20. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, O.

June 19-21. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Va.

June 23-24. Farm Seed Ass'n of No. America, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Canada.

June 25-27. American Seed Trade Ass'n, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

July 7, 8. National Hay Ass'n at Columbus, O.

Aug. —. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Adjustment to New Millers Wheat Agreement

Under the agreement between the government stabilization corporation and the wheat millers the various services performed by the millers in the way of storage of wheat and exportation of flour are to be compensated by a reduction in the price to them of their raw material.

In fairness to the millers who go into the agreement the price of wheat to them for export as flour must be made low enough to enable them to drive out competing flours in foreign countries. The price must be made low enough to enable the export millers to pay the higher rate on flour than on wheat exacted by ocean steamships. Obviously the price of wheat in the United States will afford no criterion; and even the price of wheat in the world's market of Liverpool, freight on wheat to that point considered, would be too high.

On the grain trade the first effect should be a loss of the export wheat market to the farmers, the country elevator man, the central market receiver and to the export wheat brokers who congregate on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange. The discount of somewhere between 10 and 40 cents per bushel contributed by the government corporation to the millers is the lever that will pry the export wheat trade into the hands of the millers, acting as agents in buying for the government corporation at the domestic market price, to be resold later to themselves at the export discount.

Every elevator on the Gulf and on the seaboard will have to go out of the business of exporting wheat, unless the government corporation, either by itself or by agreement with exporters of grain, ships wheat abroad and takes the same loss as it does on wheat sales to export millers.

In order that millers signing the agreement may obtain wheat to grind for export the government corporation is in duty bound to authorize the milling company to pay a high enough price in the terminals, at interior points and at country stations where the milling company operates grain elevators to get the wheat in competition with dealers buying for shipment to central markets.

Having thus adjusted the export flour trade to the satisfaction of the millers, who are entitled to consideration as one of our most substantial and vested interests, it may be possible for the government corporation to work out a similar plan for the export wheat dealers to handle such a surplus as the millers find themselves unable to market abroad.

The government corporation has made this agreement with export milling companies who are not co-operative and who do not pay patronage dividends. Should the government make a similar agreement with export grain companies who are not co-operative and who do not pay patronage dividends? Should the government corporation contract with grain companies authorizing the purchase of wheat for its account to be resold later to the grain companies exclusively for export on a bid that is on a parity with its market value for export?

The law is on the statute books and it is vain to protest. Constructive suggestions are needed. Confronted with a more difficult situation than that in which the grain dealers found themselves the millers have found a solution whereby the farm relief act can be turned to their advantage. Are the grain dealers so lacking in intelligence that they are unable to invent a plan of operation that while profitable to themselves, will at the same time appeal to the Farm Board as one calculated to aid in disposing of the surplus?

Grain sorghums of Kansas, according to a chart just prepared by the U. S. D. A., on the 1928 crop, enjoyed a wider domestic distinction than did either corn or wheat.

Drawback Removed from Tariff

Both the Senate and the House removed the existing drawback of 99 per cent of the duty upon the exportation of flour manufactured of imported wheat from the new tariff bill. Both Houses put into the bill provisions requiring the payment, upon exportation of flour milled in bond, of a duty equal to the reduction in tariff which would apply to that flour in the country receiving it by reason of any treaty agreement with the United States.

This change is directed at flour milled in bond in the United States from Canadian wheat and then shipped to Cuba, where a 30 per cent preferential reduction is accorded American products by reason of reciprocal treaty agreements. Under its terms the exporter will be forced to pay that 30 per cent reduction to the United States in addition to paying the remainder of the tariff to Cuba.

As a corollary to these two changes regarding the drawback and milling in bond, the Senate wrote a provision into the measure requiring that grain imported in bond and stored in bonded warehouses must be withdrawn within 10 months instead of three years as at present.

To succeed in business, said one grain dealer to another, treat your money and your employees just alike. "Keep them busy or they lose interest."

Consumption of bread has been cut 20 per cent by the modern feminine desire for slenderness, according to Professor Jas. L. Boyle of Cornell University. Doctors, nurses, schools and beauty parlors have contributed to bring about the change, according to the professor, who holds that this has considerably affected the wheat sales of the world.

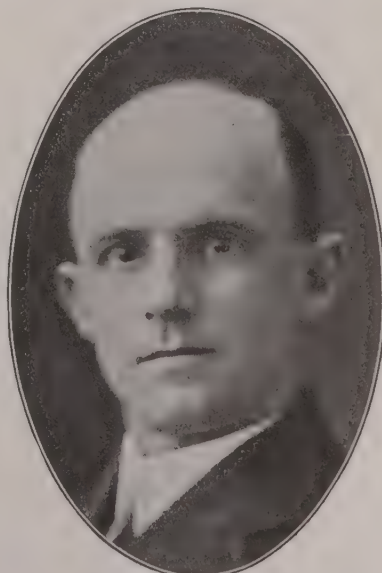
Death of G. J. Thacker

Geo. J. Thacker, for 25 years a resident of Winnipeg, Man., died Apr. 3 at Santa Barbara, Cal., aged 48 years.

Mr. Thacker was at one time manager of the State Elevator Co., president of the Matheson Lindsay Grain Co., and for the past two years has been president of the Albion Grain Co.

He was highly esteemed by his business associates and was a leader in outdoor sports, being a pioneer member of the Winnipeg Winter Club.

The widow and three children survive him.



G. W. Thacker, Winnipeg, Man., Deceased

Grain Market Factors

Exports of Wheat

The following table compiled from Department of Commerce statements shows the monthly and yearly exports of wheat, including flour, from the principal U. S. ports:

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
July	13,573,000	7,064,000	11,943,000	19,651,000
Aug.	16,936,000	14,588,000	28,136,000	35,484,000
Sept.	18,338,000	25,706,000	39,598,000	30,720,000
Oct.	14,666,500	28,272,000	36,044,000	23,287,000
Nov.	15,181,000	15,955,000	26,698,000	20,278,000
Dec.	12,129,500	11,866,000	11,986,000	14,973,000
Jan.	13,825,000	9,559,000	11,558,500	12,618,500
Feb.	9,347,500	8,704,000	6,536,000	8,822,000
Mar.		9,152,000	7,289,500	8,986,000
Apr.		8,928,000	7,659,500	15,835,000
May		16,986,000	8,626,000	13,905,500
June		8,902,000	8,093,000	11,342,500

Exports				
crop yr.	165,682,000	204,076,000	215,902,500	

Corn Exports

The exports of corn from the principal U. S. ports, for the various months, with totals for recent crop years, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
Nov.	669,000	2,000,000	771,000	1,924,000
Dec.	805,000	6,187,000	1,108,000	1,693,000
Jan.	752,000	12,250,000	1,157,000	1,730,000
Feb.	855,000	8,019,000	4,034,000	1,889,000
Mar.		4,874,000	3,602,000	2,036,000
Apr.		2,460,000	3,263,000	1,387,000
May		972,000	1,104,000	1,516,000
June		905,000	968,000	1,008,000
July		768,000	796,000	631,000
Aug.		810,000	943,000	388,000
Sept.		600,000	611,000	507,000
Oct.		623,000	744,000	457,000
Total	40,468,000	19,101,000	15,172,000	

Oats Exports

The exports of oats from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	362,000	681,000	615,000	406,000
Feb.	153,000	439,000	329,000	167,000
Mar.	221,000	500,000	447,000	222,000
April		346,000	376,000	845,000
May		503,000	453,000	3,207,000
June		245,000	70,000	1,462,000
July		247,000	98,000	525,000
Aug.		824,000	2,396,000	1,383,000
Sept.		1,059,000	2,291,000	632,000
Oct.		902,000	1,627,000	557,000
Nov.		713,000	794,000	271,000
Dec.		146,000	984,000	376,000
Year	6,609,000	10,480,000	10,053,000	

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	1,271,000	28,826,000	11,204,000
Argentine	62,479,000	57,957,000	81,812,000
African	987,000	6,295,000	7,387,000
Russian	5,202,000	8,000	671,000
Others	18,642,000	3,744,000	14,289,000
Total	88,581,000	96,830,000	115,363,000
Season		270,604,000	340,528,000

World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	3,909,000	15,622,000	6,109,000
Argentine	11,196,000	18,987,000	19,446,000
Russian			
Others	28,474,000	8,940,000	9,060,000
Total	43,579,000	43,549,000	34,615,000
Season		62,908,000	56,660,000

Barley Exports

The exports of barley (bus.) from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for years named, were as follows:

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	574,000	1,925,000	1,701,000	1,006,000
Feb.	823,000	2,974,000	879,000	1,257,000
March		1,918,000	688,000	2,121,000
April		1,627,000	654,000	1,151,000
May		1,032,000	1,092,000	1,337,000
June		2,519,000	1,663,000	1,186,000
July		3,817,000	1,999,000	2,360,000
Aug.		4,357,000	8,583,000	4,065,000
Sept.		5,991,000	14,363,000	6,637,000
Oct.		1,532,000	11,342,000	6,927,000
Nov.		815,000	4,866,000	6,490,000
Dec.		1,017,000	6,549,000	3,425,000
Year	29,532,000	54,379,000	37,962,000	

Rye Exports

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for years named, were as follows (not including rye flour):

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	25,000	186,000	489,000	795,000
Feb.	33,000	113,000	428,000	588,000
March		85,000	298,000	783,000
April		26,000	363,000	4,498,000
May		360,000	3,324,000	5,857,000
June		292,000	1,293,000	3,571,000
July		95,000	192,000	305,000
Aug.		464,000	691,000	1,316,000
Sept.		1,217,000	2,450,000	7,734,000
Oct.		558,000	3,074,000	6,398,000
Nov.		17,000	1,389,000	2,838,000
Dec.		21,000	489,000	1,259,000
Year	3,434,000	14,480,000	35,942,000	

Grain Market Factors

THE U. S. D. A., estimates that the world's supply of wheat, as of Mar. 1, was about 200,000,000 bus. less than was available on Mar. 1, 1929.

WHAT TO DO with the grain when the date for delivery of May wheat rolls around, is causing many of those who have bought, some rather restless moments. A rule permitting delivery in cars might help a little, but demurrage rates make a high storage charge and the railways want their cars emptied so they can be moved into the southwest for use in the new crop movements.

THE "INTENTION TO PLANT" statement put out each spring by the U. S. D. A., indicates a small increase in the spring wheat acreage, aside from Durum, in spite of the warnings sounded by the department and by the Farm Board. The strenuous campaign for the substitution of flax may have some effect, but not very much, and from an acreage standpoint we will have more wheat this year than last.

World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	211,088,000	406,336,000	360,334,000
Argentine	121,657,000	138,945,000	16,877,000
Australian	45,192,000	82,960,000	45,439,000
Indian	288,000	288,000	3,528,000
Russian	3,056,000		4,744,000
Others	48,972,000	36,348,000	27,808,000
Total	430,253,000	664,877,000	458,730,000
Season		914,862,000	789,925,000

Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Wheat

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Dec.	7,182,489,000	135,101,000	88,813,000	66,192,000
Dec.	14,181,977,000	136,298,000	88,830,000	65,776,000
Dec.	21,181,156,000	137,407,000	87,621,000	64,970,000
Dec.	28,178,107,000	138,743,000	85,577,000	63,506,000
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	4,175,518,000	138,091,000	84,010,000	61,151,000
Jan.	11,172,207,000	134,348,000	82,102,000	59,854,000
Jan.	18,168,583,000	130,829,000	79,515,000	57,864,000
Jan.	25,166,228,000	129,081,000	78,445,000	55,728,000
Feb.	1,163,495,000	126,670,000	76,604,000	54,595,000
Feb.	8,159,684,000	123,669,000	75,795,000	55,354,000
Feb.	15,159,052,000	124,329,000	74,219,000	55,970,000
Feb.	22,157,444,000	123,315,000	73,380,000	54,883,000
Mar.	1,155,550,000	123,432,000	71,357,000	53,306,000
Mar.	8,155,729,000	123,937,000	69,849,000	52,748,000
Mar.	15,153,561,000	123,514,000	69,297,000	51,845,000
Mar.	22,151,252,000	123,213,000	68,660,000	50,321,000
Mar.	29,149,385,000	122,572,000	67,364,000	48,653,000
Apr.	5,146,548,000	122,119,000	66,357,000	47,526,000

Corn

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Dec.	7... 3,864,000	9,670,000	19,363,000	29,289,000
Dec.	14... 5,390,000	13,073,000	20,329,000	30,347,000
Dec.	21... 6,735,000	16,174,000	23,214,000	32,173,000
Dec.	28... 7,643,000	17,146,000	27,034,000	34,712,000
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	4... 9,892,000	18,853,000	28,673,000	36,096,000
Jan.	18... 13,196,000	22,156,000	27,701,000	38,161,000
Jan.	25... 14,132,000	24,518,000	28,558,000	38,792,000
Feb.	1... 15,215,000	26,042,000	31,489,000	41,566,000
Feb.	8... 17,174,000	27,963,000	37,482,000	42,659,000
Feb.	15... 18,929,000	31,665,000	38,456,000	43,571,000
Feb.	22... 21,067,000	32,488,000	37,936,000	45,103,000
Mar.	1... 22,667,000	33,302,000	40,998,000	47,337,000
Mar.	8... 24,220,000	34,168,000	44,147,000	48,821,000
Mar.	15... 24,745,000	34,298,000	45,542,000	48,837,000
Mar.	22... 24,497,000	34,539,000	44,154,000	48,330,000
Mar.	29... 23,532,000	34,150,000	43,856,000	47,244,000
Apr.	5... 23,336,000	33,583,000	41,320,000	45,658,000

Oats

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Dec.	7... 27,501,000	12,263,000	22,329,000	45,693,000
Dec.	14... 28,024,000	12,534,000	21,854,000	45,023,000
Dec.	21... 27,743,000	13,053,000	21,817,000	45,327,000
Dec.	28... 27,350,000	13,968,000	21,907,000	44,927,000
	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	4... 26,946,000	13,468,000	21,672,000	45,117,000
Jan.	11... 26,691,000	13,032,000	20,580,000	45,967,000
Jan.	18... 26,127,000	12,996,000	20,522,000	45,619,000
Jan.	25... 25,211,000	13,101,000	20,514,000	45,422,000
Feb.	1... 24,471,000	13,611,000	20,350,000	45,108,000
Feb.	8... 23,627,000	13,633,000	20,900,000	44,812,000
Feb.	15... 23,194,000	14,432,000	20,824,000	44,348,000
Feb.	22... 22,661,000	14,593,000	20,407,000	43,454,000
Mar.	1... 21,673,000	14,898,000	19,791,000	42,556,000
Mar.	8... 20,449,000	14,671,000	18,769,000	41,214,000
Mar.	15... 19,573,000	13,925,000	17,660,000	40,314,000
Mar.	22... 18,777,000	13,119,000	16,970,000	38,958,000
Mar.	29... 18,349,000	12,609,000	15,746,000	37,145,000
Apr.	5... 17,860,000	11,200,000	14,900,000	35,450,000

U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on Mar. 28, 1930, the preceding week and the corresponding week in 1929:

	Mar. 28, 1930	Mar. 21, 1930	Apr. 1, 1929
Wheat	5,860,299	5,975,138	1,586,315
Oats		2,628,091	308,960
Barley	935,579	935,579	170,328
Rye	2,692,344	2,752,844	1,189,934
Corn	120,170	122,048	381,849
Total	12,015,593	12,413,700	3,637,386

Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movements from interior points are always welcome.

Seymour, Tex., Mar. 28.—No grain in farmers' hands.—Graham Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Crete, Neb., Apr. 3.—Wheat 20%, corn 50%, still in farmers' hands.—Crete Mills, J. C. Page, supt.

Miller, S. D., Mar. 31.—Twenty per cent of grain in farmers' hands including seed.—J. D. Miller, mgr., Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Mountain View, Okla., Mar. 26.—About 8% of the old wheat is in the farmers' hands to date.—Chickasha Milling Co., R. L. Gigoux.

Kelley, Ia., Mar. 25.—Probably 40% of the oats and corn is in farmers' hands yet in this locality.—Kelley Grain Co., Frank Sutter, mgr.

Natrona (Preston p. o.), Kan., Mar. 26.—We have in this locality between 35,000 and 40,000 bus. of wheat in farmers hands, other grain only for their own use.—X.

Hitschmann (Beaver p. o.), Kan., Mar. 26.—In farmers' hands about one-third to one-half of last year's crop, and from one-third to one-fourth of last year's wheat crop.—X.

Rye Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during March, as compared with March, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	.....	2,758	.....	.....
Boston	.....	3,500	.....	.....
Chicago	80,000	189,000	31,000	21,000
Cincinnati	8,400	11,200	16,800	1,400
Denver	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Duluth	31,037	285,673	56,230	128,282
Ft. William	111,321	283,705	.....	6,300
Ft. Worth	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	1,200	1,200	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	1,500	.....	.....
Kans. City	3,000	10,500	15,000	6,000
Milwaukee	4,200	66,010	8,760	55,480
Minneapolis	459,890	468,600	336,660	202,130
New Orleans	6,000	.....	.....	.....
New York	12,000	45,000	4,000	.....
Omaha	7,000	65,800	9,800	63,000
Peoria	.....	7,400	.....	4,800
Philadelphia	7,445	.....	.....	.....
Portland	2,900	2,500	.....	.....
Seattle	.....	90,000	.....	.....
Superior	22,660	225,569	57,493	198,887
Toledo	2,000	.....	2,000	.....
Wichita	1,300	.....	1,300	.....

Oats Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during March, as compared with March, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	.....	26,850	.....	29,950
Boston	.....	47,750	.....	71,100
Chicago	1,292,000	1,396,000	1,828,000	2,092,000
Cincinnati	294,000	180,000	352,000	270,000
Denver	70,000	66,000	16,000	16,000
Duluth	143,010	249,331	5,400	.....
Ft. William	214,832	1,853,496	308,427	748,835
Ft. Worth	246,000	154,000	124,000	14,000
Hutchinson	.....	20,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	918,000	724,000	1,100,000	836,000
Kans. City	692,000	426,000	598,000	244,000
Milwaukee	172,140	352,220	637,950	382,200
Minneapolis	908,570	931,470	1,889,250	1,055,060
Montreal	.....	361,393	.....	60,928
New Orleans	38,000	66,000	19,676	93,389
New York	149,000	568,000	.....	219,000
Omaha	1,020,000	802,000	1,128,000	664,000
Peoria	519,900	414,000	676,800	410,400
Philadelphia	25,932	64,246	.....	26,508
Portland	66,500	117,800	609	6,520
St. Joseph	182,000	144,000	50,000	44,000
St. Louis	.....	2,215,400	.....	1,986,200
San Francisco	.....	82,500	.....	.....
Seattle	.....	100,000	.....	.....
Superior	49,860	28,815	123,855	30,615
Toledo	542,000	74,000	493,000	54,000
Wichita	16,500	15,000	10,500	15,000

Abandonment Below Average

Chicago, Ill., April 2.—The condition of winter wheat in the last week of March was 80.5% of normal, compared with 82.7 on Apr. 1 last year and 79.2 the average for the past ten years. Low conditions are found in Ohio, Ind. and Ill., also in the Pacific northwest. In Neb., Kans., Okla. and Texas, with more than half the winter wheat acreage, the present condition of the plant is well above average; the plant is thick on the ground, and well rooted; more than normal rainfall will be necessary to maintain present condition and already uneasiness is felt on account of recent dry spell.

Estimates of probable abandonment average 8.6% which compares with 6.2% abandoned last year and 12.5% the average for the past ten years. A reduction of 8.6% would leave for harvest 39,943,000 acres, which compares with 40,162,000 last year. The heavy abandonment is largely in Ohio, Ind., Ill. and Wash.

A condition of 80.5 on the present winter wheat suggests a crop of 569,000,000 bus.

The condition of rye in the last week of March is estimated 82.1% of normal compared with 84.9 on April 1 last year and 85.2 the ten-year average. A condition of 82.1 suggests a yield of about 13 bushels.—Nat C. Murray, Statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

1930— week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
Jan. 25	172,263,000	5,413,000	177,676,000
Feb. 1	168,925,000	4,558,000	173,583,000
Feb. 8	165,440,000	3,960,000	169,400,000
Feb. 15	163,106,000	4,157,000	167,263,000
Feb. 22	162,380,000	4,388,000	166,768,000
Mar. 1	160,375,000	4,799,000	165,174,000
Mar. 8	160,107,000	5,157,000	165,264,000
Mar. 15	157,897,000	5,257,000	163,154,000
Mar. 22	155,551,000	5,087,000	160,638,000
Mar. 29	153,290,000	4,886,000	158,176,000

1930— week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
Jan. 25	213,391,000	391,067,000	604,458,000	49,000,000
Feb. 1	210,643,000	384,226,000	594,869,000	50,600,000
Feb. 8	208,058,000	377,458,000	585,516,000	53,400,000
Feb. 15	205,239,000	374,502,000	579,741,000	53,700,000
Feb. 22	203,198,000	369,966,000	573,164,000	50,200,000
Mar. 1	202,282,000	367,456,000	569,738,000	49,800,000
Mar. 8	199,279,000	364,543,000	563,822,000	50,300,000
Mar. 15	197,526,000	360,698,000	558,224,000	50,900,000
Mar. 22	194,667,000	354,705,000	549,372,000	47,400,000
Mar. 29	192,754,000	350,930,000	543,684,000	45,200,000

Total American Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

1930—	1929	1930—	1929
Jan. 25	440,067,000	Mar. 1	417,256,000
Feb. 1	434,826,000	Mar. 8	414,843,000
Feb. 8	430,858,000	Mar. 15	411,598,000
Feb. 15	428,202,000	Mar. 22	402,105,000
Feb. 22	420,166,000	Mar. 29	396,130,000

Barley Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during March, as compared with March, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	.....	691,729	.....	716,539
Boston	.....	194,109	.....	182,082
Chicago	448,000	641,000	158,000	490,000
Cincinnati	9,600	8,000	.....	4,800
Denver	67,200	112,000	9,600	17,600
Duluth	64,703	422,825	95,050	220,000
Ft. William	143,268	944,631	106,882	25,900
Ft. Worth	62,400	52,800	38,400	3,200
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Houston	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Hutchinson	25,600	30,400	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Kans. City	104,000	75,200	107,200	36,800
Milwaukee	786,595	738,330	291,000	388,080
Minneapolis	1,238,450	1,444,650	1,101,950	892,400
Montreal	.....	110,749	.....	10,463
New Orleans	.....	20,800	.....	413,359
New York	25,500	904,400	78,000	922,000
Omaha	41,600	52,800	86,400	65,600
Peoria	345,200	260,000	65,800	72,800
Philadelphia	.....	40,117	.....	136,666
Portland	25,000	35,200	.....	.....
St. Joseph	19,250	3,500	.....	5,250
St. Louis	.....	131,200	.....	28,800
San Francisco	.....	531,375	.....	.....
Seattle	.....	20,800	.....	.....
Superior	55,768	121,572	95,300	220,000
Toledo	4,000	6,000	2,000	3,000
Wichita	20,800	32,500	15,600	16,900

Wheat Stocks in Interior Mills and Elevators

Washington, D. C., Mar. 28.—Stocks of wheat of the 1929 crop in interior mills and elevators on Mar. 1, 1930, are estimated to be 95,950,000 bushels, by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture. On Mar. 1, 1929, stocks are estimated to have been 82,419,000 and on Mar. 1, 1928, 75,428,000 bus. The report is intended to include only country elevators and the smaller interior mills which are not included either in the Department's reports on stocks of wheat in 39 markets or in the Bureau of the Census report on stocks of wheat in merchant mills and attached elevators. The estimates are based upon reports received from 3,857 mills and elevators, representing roughly a fifth to a quarter of the elevator capacity in wheat producing and country milling regions.

Corn Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during March, as compared with March, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	.....	107,562	.....	43,686
Boston	.....	1,900	.....	.....
Chicago	5,892,000	5,708,000	2,907,000	2,567,000
Cincinnati	462,000	456,400	388,500	464,800
Denver	1,215,000	1,477,500	343,500	295,500
Duluth	16,595	17,388	.....	7,092
*Ft. Worth	681,000	732,000	237,500	138,000
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	1,264,350
Hutchinson	316,500	745,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,680,000	1,684,000	1,297,500	1,570,500
Kansas City	2,428,500	4,692,000	2,118,000	3,075,000
Milwaukee	1,046,360	990,120	699,847	599,000
Minneapolis	916,490	721,430	762,060	552,010
Montreal	.....	21,440	.....	7,263
New Orleans	140,086	646,854	15,781	1,238,941
New York	87,000	93,000	.....	219,000
Omaha	2,095,800	1,429,400	2,340,800	1,422,400
Peoria	1,873,300	1,426,450	1,076,300	683,850
Philadelphia	13,372	45,684	.....	25,200
Portland	144,000	174,655	.....	393
St. Joseph	1,027,500	1,192,500	847,500	553,500
St. Louis	3,351,600	.....	2,123,800	.....
San Francisco	.....	90,000	.....	.....
Seattle	.....	190,500	.....	.....
Superior	12,489	10,196	.....	.....
Toledo	110,000	30,000	5,000	.....
Wichita	370,500	605,800	319,800	338,000

*Includes snap corn receipts and shipments for 1930.

Wheat Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during March, as compared with March, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore		2,011,928		1,343,569
Boston		250,000	119,655	56,000
Chicago	359,000	1,363,000	875,000	1,459,000
Cincinnati	73,600	186,200	246,400	183,400
Denver	330,400	306,600	39,200	22,400
Duluth	4,470,063	4,503,809	959,896	1,561,080
Ft. William	1,575,953	5,223,290	245,310	496,296
Ft. Worth	519,400	672,000	338,800	607,600
Galveston			630,624	177,333
Houston			111,056	
Hutchinson	771,400	1,551,200		
Indianapolis	172,000	119,000	186,000	119,000
Kans. City	3,362,940	5,356,530	2,640,280	3,571,530
Milwaukee	63,140	78,640	30,000	42,500
Minneapolis	4,449,530	6,911,200	2,856,440	3,065,550
Montreal		216,530		157,997
New Orleans	2,800	104,908	139,731	117,913
New York	3,252,000	2,399,600	4,390,000	2,636,000
Omaha	500,800	1,972,800	1,204,000	1,743,000
Peoria	100,800	168,600	86,400	156,000
Philadelphia	1,012,199	992,881	469,331	724,507
Portland	1,051,250	1,548,600	455,511	1,658,358
St. Joseph	208,500	310,800	298,500	221,200
St. Louis		2,902,200		2,201,600
San Francisco		300,000		
Seattle		756,800		240,435
Superior	2,681,792	2,797,649	778,308	1,506,022
Toledo	470,000	724,000	169,000	688,000
Vancouver				13,110,295
Wichita	411,000	1,179,000	1,152,000	1,323,000

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Montgomery, Minn., Apr. 4.—No change in acreage. Seeding now going on.—J. M. Johnson, Supt. Commander Milling Co.

Cushman (Sullivan p. o.), Ill., Mar. 26.—A large acreage of oats sown here, but are now covered with snow, which is beneficial.—Paul R. Smith.

Seymour, Tex. Mar. 28.—Wheat in good condition. Acreage same as in 1929. Good acreage of oats. Not much corn.—Graham Mill & Elevtr. Co.

Miller, S. D., Mar. 31.—Acreage of wheat same as last year. None plowed up. No seeding done yet.—J. D. Miller, mgr., Farmers Elevtr. Co.

Crete, Neb., Apr. 3.—Acreage of wheat about same; condition, excellent; none plowed up so far; usual acreage sown to oats and corn.—Crete Mills, J. C. Page, supt.

Satanta, Kan., Mar. 25.—A good shower the other night and very little damage of any kind to the wheat. Looks like better than an average crop.—Farmers Elevtr. & Mdse. Co., Lester R. McDonald.

Cicero, Ind., Apr. 3.—Three per cent increase in acres seeded; 2% will be plowed or abandoned; balance of crop 82% normal; 90% acreage as of 10-year average.—Farmers Co-op. Co., K. R. Applegate.

Natrona (Preston p. o.), Kan., Mar. 26.—The condition of wheat run at this station is very good and the acreage is same as it was last year, almost every acre in wheat. None will be plowed here.—X.

Borger, Tex., Mar. 27.—The crop has come thru the winter with no apparent damage whatever, and with the heavy snow of the past two days the condition could hardly be better.—A. P. Borger Grain Co.

Mountain View, Okla., Mar. 26.—Wheat here is 90%. We have about the same acreage as last year. There will be none plowed up. There will be larger oats and corn acreage this year. Cotton reduced some.—Chickasha Milling Co., R. L. Gigoux.

Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 4.—Wheat acreage about same as last year, with conditions appearing excellent. Very little, if any, will be plowed up. Oat acreage light. Corn acreage yet unknown, but will probably be about the same as usual. Soil conditions are excellent for spring work.—J. H. Wilkes & Co.

Dover (Carrington p. o.), N. D., Mar. 29.—No winter wheat; winter rye still dormant; nothing definite. Durum will be sown about 90%, marquis about 105, flax about 30% increase. Feeds about same. Rye shows a slight increase in acreage.—Hanlon Grain Co., Wm. Hanlon.

Hitschmann (Beaver p. o.), Kan., Mar. 28.—Wheat is in good condition in this part of the country and so far is looking better than last year. The acreage is about the same as last year. No wheat is being plowed up yet. A small acreage is sown to oats, and there will be about the same planted to corn as last year.—X.

Pittsburgh, Kan., Mar. 31.—The dry weather here has developed into an excessive drouth. The wheat in many fields is perishing. Recent hard freezes also hurt oats that were just coming through. Warm rains are needed badly. Drouth at this season of the year is almost unprecedented in this latitude. Little or no corn or oats raised here last year. The wheat crop, too, was only about one-third of the normal production.—The Pittsburgh Elevtr. Co., A. L. Scott, pres.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 2.—The past week was cold, with temperatures well below freezing most nights. No damage was reported except to fruit in counties well south. It was too cold for germination. A big snow storm occurred on the 25th over more than the east half of the state, except in the south third, continuing the following day in the

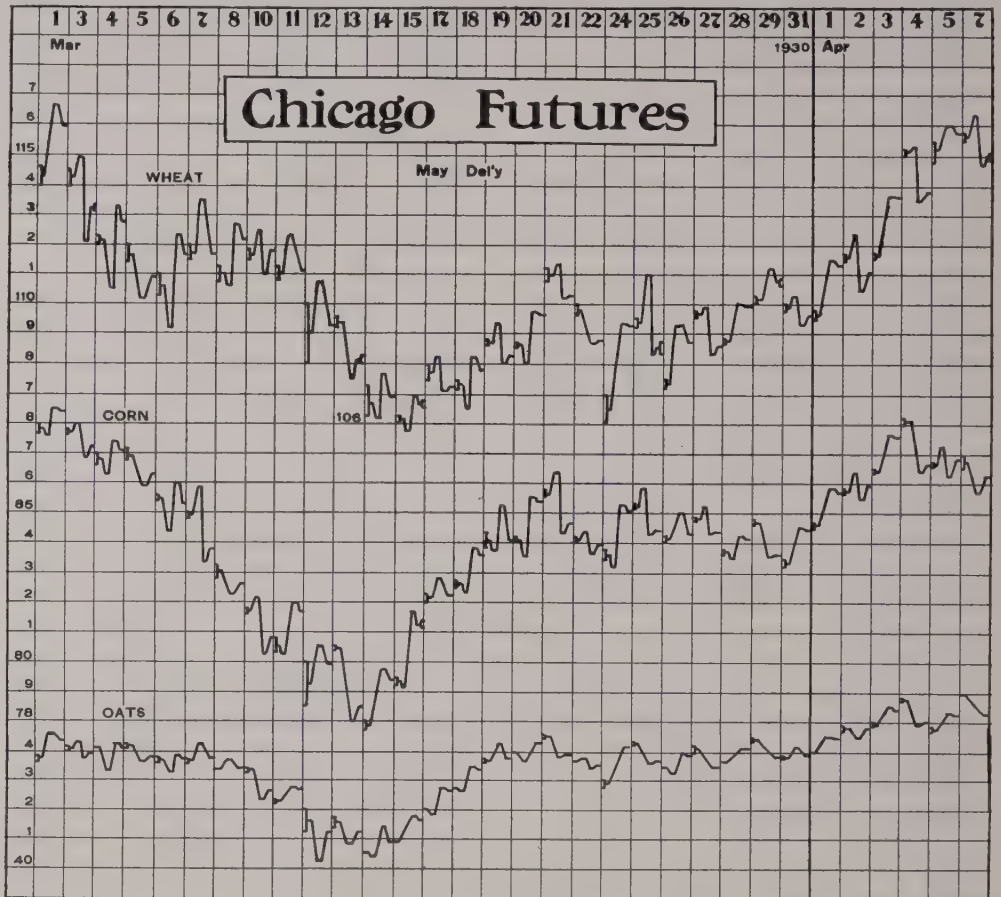
northeast. There was much drifting and highways were blocked. A record depth was reported in Chicago. There was no field work in the heavy snow areas, but the moisture was beneficial to grains.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Planting Intentions

According to the U. S. D. A., farmers are planning extensive changes this year in the acreage of the principal crops. Total acreage, exclusive of cotton, shows increases of

about 2 per cent from the acreage harvested in 1929.

Judging by reports on the acreages planned on about 50,000 individual farms in comparison with the acreages grown on the same farms last season, the Department estimates that farmers as a whole are planning to decrease the acreage of spring wheat by 3.7 per cent, the acreage of peanuts by 5.1 per cent, and the acreage of tame hay by .8 per cent. On the other hand increases in the acreages of various other crops are planned, the percentages of increase being as fol-



Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel and bran and shorts, in dollars per ton, for May delivery, at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

	Mar. 26	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 8
Wheat													
Chicago	108½	108½	109½	110½	109½	111¼	111	113½	113¾	115¾	114¾	113½	113½
Winnipeg	108¼	107½	109½	110½	108	110¼	110½	115	114	117½	116½	114½	114½
Liverpool	110	111½	112½	113½	112	112½	114½	116½	119¾	118¼	120½	.....	.....
Kansas City	98½	99½	101	101½	100¾	102½	102½	105¼	104¾	107½	106½	105½	105½
Minneapolis	106½	106¾	107¾	108½	107½	109	109	113¼	111½	113¼	113½	110¾	110¾
Duluth, durum	95½	94¼	95½	97	94¾	96½	96½	98¾	98½	100¾	99¾	97	97
St. Louis	106½	105½	107½	108½	107½	108½	108¾	110½	111½	112¾	113	.....	.....
Milwaukee	108½	108½	109½	110¾	109½	111¼	111½	113¾	113¾	115¾	115	.....	.....
Corn													
Chicago	84¼	83¾	84¾	83½	84½	85¾	85½	87½	86½	86¾	86¾	85½	85½
Kansas City	80¼	79¾	80¾	79¾	80¼	81½	81½	83¼	82	82½	81½	80½	80½
St. Louis	84¼	84	84¾	84¼	85	86½	86½	88¼	87¾	87¾	87	.....	.....
Milwaukee	84¼	83¾	84¾	83½	84¾	85¾	85½	87½	86½	86¾	86¾	.....	.....
Oats													
Chicago	43¾	43½	44½	43¾	43¾	44¾	44¾	45¾	45	45¼	45¼	44¾	44¾
Winnipeg	52¾	52½	53½	53½	51¾	52¾	53	54½	53	54¾	53¾	53	53
Minneapolis	39¾	39¾	40¾	40	39¾	40¾	40¾	41½	41¾	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾
Milwaukee	43¾	43½	44½	44	44¾	44¾	44¾	45¾	45	45¾	45¾	.....	.....
Rye													
Chicago	62	62½	63½	64½	63½	65½	67½	68½	68	69¼	68½	66½	66½
Winnipeg	62½	62½	64½	64½	64	67	69½	72¼	69	72¾	71	69¾	69¾
Minneapolis	64¾	64½	65¾	66¾	65½	68¾	70¾	71	70¾	72¾	73	70	70
Duluth	63½	64	64¾	65¾	64¾	66¾	68½	70½	70½	72	72¼	69¾	69¾
Barley													
Minneapolis	53½	53½	53½	53½	52½	52¾	53¾	53¾	54	54	54½	53¾	53¾
Winnipeg	47¾	47¾	48¾	48¾	47½	49	49¾	51¾	51¾	53¾	52½	51¾	51¾
Bran													
St. Louis, bid	24.75	24.75	.....	25.00	25.50	26.00	25.00	25.00	25.70	25.50	25.75	.....	.....
Gray Shorts													
St. Louis, bid	27.00	27.75	27.75	27.75	28.75	29.50	28.50	29.00	29.25	29.25	29.50	.....	.....

lows: Corn, 2.8; oats, 2.5; barley, 1.7; grain sorghums, 8.2; rice, 12.1; flaxseed, 27.2; tobacco, 5.7; potatoes, 3.4; sweet potatoes, 8.2; dry edible beans, 14.6; soybeans, 18.0, and cowpeas, 12.5.

The 2.8 per cent increase in corn acreage reported as intended is quite evenly divided among the various states. The total acreages intended in the various parts of the country average about the same as were harvested in 1928, except that they are lower in the eastern corn belt where the 1928 corn acreage was increased as a result of winter-killing of wheat.

Reports on spring wheat indicate that growers plan a 15 per cent decrease in the acreage of durum wheat but no material change in the total acreage of other spring wheat, the decreases of about 5 per cent now planned in Montana, Idaho, Minnesota and some other states being offset by small increases elsewhere.

Practically all sections of the country appear to be planning about the usual acreage of oats. The total acreage planned exceeds that actually harvested last year by about a million acres or 2.5 per cent, but it is around half a million acres less than the areas harvested in 1927 and 1928.

Although the acreage of barley increased 66 per cent from 1926 to 1929, a slight further increase of 1.7 per cent is planned this year, the increase being practically all in the western states, exclusive of California. Elsewhere only small changes in the acreage of barley appear to be planned.

All of the 25 States in which soybeans are important report an increased acreage planned for this year. Excluding soybeans interplanted with corn and other crops the reports indicate an increase of 18 per cent. In the states producing soybeans mainly for oil the intended increases range from 8 per cent in Ohio to 20 per cent in Indiana and Missouri, 25 per cent in Illinois and up to 40 per cent in Iowa. In the South, where production is mainly for hay and seed, in-

creases amount to 15 per cent in North Carolina, 10 per cent in Tennessee, 5 per cent in Virginia, and from 10 to 20 per cent in other states of that section.

Wheat Condition Better Than Average

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 2.—The condition of winter wheat is reported at 83.0% of normal, compared with 82.7% last year and a ten-year average of 80.9. In December the condition officially was said to be 86 but official state figures weighted into total U. S. by us give a condition of 87. Average decline from December to April is 2.3%, compared with 3.2 or 4.2 this year (basis 86 or 87).

Abandonment in prospect by May first is estimated at 9% but could easily become average (12.0 to 13.3%, depending upon the period used). Last year abandonment was 6.4%.

Indicated production on the basis of 9% abandonment is 604,000,000 bus. and on 12% is 580,000,000, compared with final crops of 578,000,000 for each of the last two years. Our own reporters' figures last April indicated 590,000,000 bus. but our April printed release stated a personal opinion that the crop would not be that large. This season we personally see no reason why a crop of 580,000,000 to 604,000,000 bus. may not result. Main requirements will be, average moisture and temperatures in May and early June and reasonable April temperatures. Poorest prospects are in the Pacific Northwest; parts of Ill., Ind., and Ohio; southeastern and eastern southcentral Kans.; southwestern Mo.; and eastern northcentral Okla.

The condition of rye is reported at 85.2% and indicates a production of 46,500,000 bus. Last year 40,629,000 bus. were produced. The ten-year average April condition is 85.2.—R. O. Cromwell, Statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Contract Grain Stocks

Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators in Chicago decreased 23,000 bu. last week, while corn was unchanged. Details follow:

	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat	10,661,000	10,684,000	7,931,000
Corn	672,000	672,000	5,263,000
Oats	357,000	368,000	395,000
Rye	4,513,000	4,542,000	722,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on July 1..	86,055,000	33,765,000	15,533,000
Receipts July 1 to April 5.....	380,351,000	472,289,000	436,723,000
Shipments July 1 to April 5.....	243,161,000	278,766,000	269,029,000
Stks. on Apr. 5....	124,559,000	110,587,000	60,033,000
Consumption July 1 to April 5.....	98,686,000	116,701,000	123,194,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Nov. 2..	1,599,000	1,052,000	18,088,000
Receipts Nov. 2 to April 5.....	134,649,000	168,001,000	180,508,000
Shipments Nov. 2 to April 5.....	68,297,000	82,172,000	77,319,000
Stks. on Apr. 5....	19,792,000	28,377,000	38,239,000
Consumption July 1 to April 5.....	48,119,000	58,504,000	83,038,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Aug. 1..	5,643,000	1,148,000	8,892,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to April 5.....	108,196,000	109,024,000	115,864,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to April 5.....	80,786,000	72,986,000	76,843,000
Stks. on Apr. 5....	15,609,000	8,076,000	13,968,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to April 5.....	17,444,000	29,110,000	33,945,000

Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 165,000 bu. last week; rye, 57,000 bu., and barley, 15,000 bu., while corn increased 181,000 bu. and oats, 92,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted except in the totals:

	Public	Private	*Total	Last Yr.
Wheat	10,802	9,626	21,511,000	13,593,000
Corn	672	3,733	5,346,000	15,073,000
Oats	357	1,943	2,300,000	1,828,000
Rye	4,513	2,704	9,672,000	2,529,000
Barley	.....	374	374,000	790,000

*Includes 1,083,000 bu. wheat, 1,941,000 bu. corn and 2,455,000 bu. rye afloat.

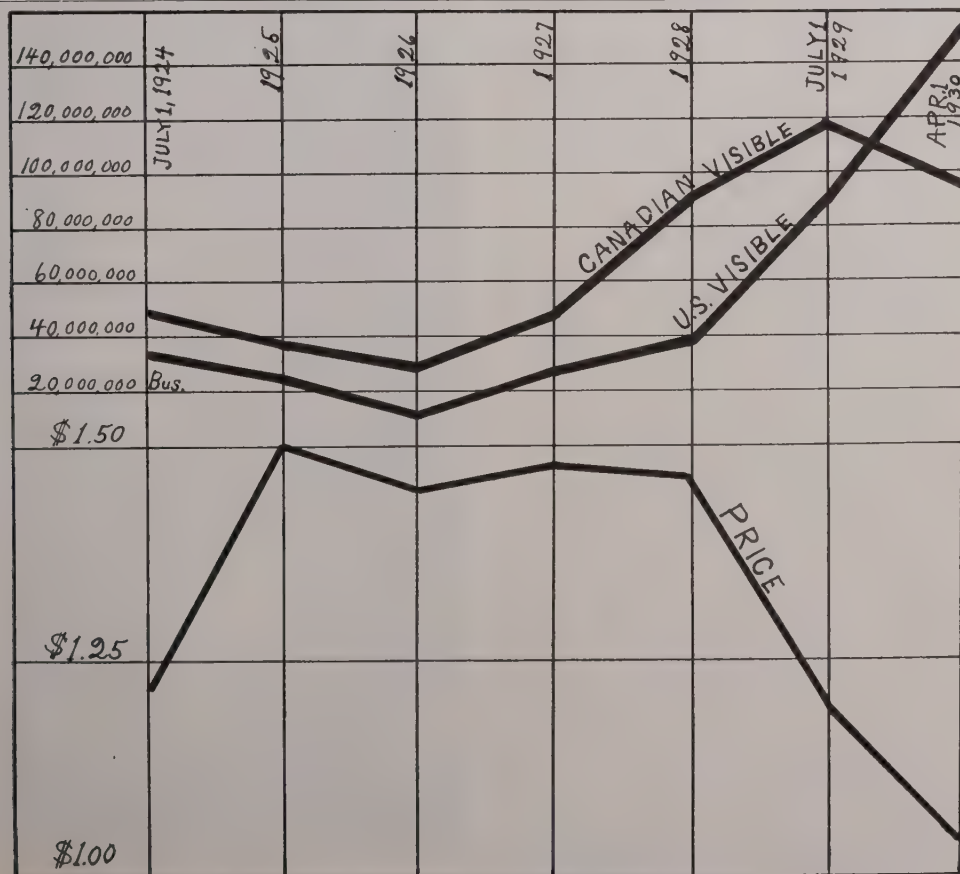
J. M. Chilton, manager of the Checkerboard Elevator Co., St. Louis, has been appointed assistant general manager of the Grain Stabilization Corporation.

Visible Supply the Price Arbiter

However strenuously pools and governments may pull and haul at price control in the long run supply and demand will be found in control.

As shown in the chart herewith, giving the visible supply in bushels in the United States and Canada on the first of July each year from 1924 to 1929, and about Apr. 1, 1930, with the price of No. 2 contract winter wheat at Chicago on the same dates, it will be seen that the visible increased from 38,150,000 bus. in Canada and 29,146,000 bus. in the United States on about July 1, 1925, when the price was \$1.50½, to 94,560,000 bus. in Canada and 149,385,000 bus. in the United States on Apr. 1, 1930, when the price was \$1.09½.

The price of wheat held fairly well from 1925 to 1928, but the sharply increased visible after July 1, 1928, proved too heavy a load for the market. Speculators encouraged by the bullish manifestoes issued from time to time by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture have been heavy losers in both wheat and rye.



Visible Supply the Price Arbiter

Fallacies of the Agricultural Marketing Act

By Asher Howard before Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota

Asher Howard was a member of the Minnesota Legislature from 1917 to 1921 during the rise and fall of the Non-Partisan League that advocated state ownership of mills and elevators and cost North Dakota taxpayers millions of dollars. In his earlier years he was engaged as a farmer and country elevator operator in Iowa, becoming a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce in 1910. He speaks out of a broad knowledge of the grain business and not as a spokesman for any interest but on his own responsibility.

Government has come to the relief of the farmers by the passage of a law which enables the farmers to borrow another half billion dollars, which, added to his farm mortgage debt of ten billion dollars, assists the farmer in making his indebtedness ten and a half billion dollars instead of an even ten billion.

The farmer was promised economic equality with other industries. They are going to make his products worth six billion dollars more by putting another army on the payroll of the United States Government and by taking away from him the most economical and efficient system of marketing in the world (not a cog, pulley, rope or wheel in it that could be eliminated without injuring its efficiency), and substitute in its place an incompetent, inefficient, unworkable system, managed by nine men under the supervision of 435 congressmen and 96 senators, with headquarters ten to fifteen hundred miles away from the Mississippi Valley.

They propose to force every farmer in the United States into this governmental marketing machine by refusing him any vote, voice or benefit unless he does come in.

They are going to give the farmer six billion dollars more for his products by repealing the law of supply and demand, and by eliminating speculation, stabilizing prices and establishing an orderly system of marketing.

The United States Treasury is going to stabilize prices of all farm products, but they start with wheat.

When you consider that wheat is a world crop, grown in some forty or more countries, and on every continent, and that its price is determined by war and peace, good times and bad times, hot weather and cold weather, dry weather and wet weather, and by the ravages of green bugs, the hessian fly, chinch bugs, army worms, the saw fly, red rust and black rust; and when you really consider the fluctuations in wheat as compared with other commodities, you may conclude that the price of wheat is pretty well stabilized now. There is only one cereal grown in the United States which fluctuates less than wheat, and that is rice.

Orderly Marketing.—On Sept. 1, 1928, there were 88,000,000 bus. of wheat in our American visible supply at terminal points. During the two months of September and October there was marketed at only three points—Port Arthur, Duluth and Minneapolis—228,000,000 bus. of wheat—visualize that!—at 1,000 bus. per car. This amount would make a train of cars loaded with wheat that would reach from Minneapolis to San Francisco, and enough loaded cars left over to reach from Minneapolis to Chicago. All that wheat was marketed under the present marketing system in the two months of September and October, 1928, at an average price just one-half cent lower than the market on September 1st before they marketed it, and not once during that two-month period did the price close more than three cents lower than it was on Sept. 1st, and it sold at times during those two months five cents higher.

We consume in this country 600,000,000 bu. of wheat each year, 50,000,000 per month, but we only harvest a crop once a year. Whoever owns that 600,000,000 bu. of wheat from the time it is harvested until it is consumed is a speculator, and under our system of marketing the figures for forty years show that the farmer who hauled his wheat to the country elevator from the threshing machine and sold it, got just as much for it as he would have received in May or June, if you add interest, shrinkage and storage charges.

Growers Do Not Pay Speculators.—I was amazed recently to hear Governor McKelvie

repeat the statement he made at Bismarck, some days before, regarding speculation. It was a carefully prepared statement and was read to his audience as follows:

"Probably 200 million dollars would not cover these losses annually, so that all in all, total speculative cost, plus loss, runs upward of 25 cents per bushel on each year's crop. I hold that that amount comes out of the pocket of the wheat farmer eventually, for it is a part of the cost of maintaining our present marketing system."

If Mr. McKelvie ever visits Havana, Cuba, and goes to the big race track where the boys bet pretty liberally, and learns that \$100,000 has been lost on a horse race, I presume he will immediately conclude that the \$100,000 came out of the pockets of the fellow who grew the race horses.

On Nov. 20, 1929, the government put this out:

"Outlook for Wheat Prices. Washington—Wheat prices are likely to begin to improve within a few weeks and be considerably above present levels in January and February. (Department of Agriculture.)" Chicago May wheat was \$1.34½, today, \$1.14.

Farm Board statement on Dec. 16, 1929, was as follows:

Prices Drop After Farm Board Statements.—"Farm Board is determined that wheat prices will advance and will continue to loan money with that idea in view, despite the fact that prices at Minneapolis are now below the figures at which loans are being made."

May wheat in Chicago at that time was \$1.31, today, \$1.14.

On Jan. 17, 1930, the United States Department of Agriculture announced as follows:

"Higher wheat prices looked for. Washington—The outlook for cash wheat prices during the remainder of January and February has not changed materially in the past month and indications are still for some improvement in prices."

May wheat in Chicago on that date was \$1.26½, today, \$1.14.

So you see they started out on Nov. 20, 1929, to urge upon the reading public that wheat was going to sell higher, and every time they put out a statement the market was lower, and it dropped from \$1.34½, when they issued the first statement, to \$1.14 today.

If anybody followed those statements and bought enough wheat on the suggestions contained in them, I can readily see how they might lose part of the \$200,000,000 that Mr. McKelvie speaks of.

The Canadian Pool started out to market wheat just as the Federal Farm Board would have it marketed. They were going to market it in an orderly way. They were going to regulate the flow to market. They were going to eliminate the speculator and the legitimate seller was going to meet the legitimate buyer, and nobody else was going to have a hand in moving the vast crop of western Canada to the producers of Europe. What happened?

The Canadian Pool had fifty-three million bushels of wheat on hand Aug. 1st last, left over from the previous crop, when that wheat sold in Winnipeg at \$1.78½. The Canadian Pool managers reached the conclusion that they could force the consuming world to pay more money for that wheat. They have carried most of that wheat from that day to this, and also the 140 million their patrons grew this year, on a market that has declined from \$1.78½ to \$1.14 today, a drop of more than 70 cents per bushel, including carrying charges. A drop of 50 cents per bushel on 190 million bushels means 95 million dollars. If the members of that pool had paid 50 million dollars to get away from that scheme of orderly marketing last year and marketed their wheat as did the farmers outside the pool, they would have been ahead tens of millions of dollars.

Aaron Sapiro at the University farm in June, 1926, said:

"We have had some dark things happening within the co-operatives themselves. First, there was the ruin of the big potato co-operatives. What happened in Minnesota was a tragedy and what happened in Maine was another tragedy. And then came the tobacco co-operatives. The Dark Tobacco Co-operative with a membership of about 70,000 suspended and the Bright Tobacco

Growers' Co-operative with a membership of almost 100,000 is now in the hands of a receiver appointed by the Federal Court. There have been over the country several instances like that of an absolutely complete failure of co-operatives.

"If I did not have something on the other side to balance that, I would not have the heart to stand here before you and tell you to still go ahead with co-operative marketing. But I am going to do it, because there is a strong balance. The greatest single achievement, perhaps, in co-operative marketing, has been within the last years, and that has been the Canadian Wheat Pool. You in Minnesota know a great deal about that, and those of you who are not from Minnesota have undoubtedly read a good deal about it.

"There you have a group of farmers in that territory who actually took possession of their industry within a period of two years. They have more than 60 per cent of the wheat of Canada under their control, with one office at Winnipeg, and they absolutely dominate the cash markets of Canada. "Canada shows that it can be done, and that it can be done without the aid of the legislation such as is being asked for in this country."

Four years have passed since Mr. Sapiro saw that bright spot in co-operative marketing on a big scale, and what has happened?

The officers of the Canadian Pool failed to "hedge" this wheat, hence the necessity of calling upon the Dominion governments for relief. The losses of the pool waiting for Mr. McKelvie's so-called "legitimate buyer" to appear may be reasonably estimated at one hundred million dollars, every dollar of which came out of the growers of grain in the three western provinces of Canada who were members of the pool. This pool has not made the final payment to the farmers of western Canada for the 1928 crop and has only advanced \$1.00 per bushel on this year's crop, delivered at Port Arthur on Lake Superior, actually making about a 75 to 85 cent per bushel payment on this year's crop.

This is the bright spot on the co-operative horizon which Aaron Sapiro saw in 1926! This is orderly marketing—and this is stabilizing the market! This is the result of Governor McKelvie's wonderful idea of eliminating the speculator and waiting until you can get the legitimate seller and the legitimate buyer together! And this is the thing they call farm relief!

Mr. Hoover promised to put agriculture on a basis of equality with other industries.



Photo by Gene Garrett.
Asher Howard, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Export Debenture Bill

He assured us there would be no price fixing. Also that the government would not engage in business. He has violated every one of those promises. In this Agricultural Marketing Act he has given the farmer a decoy duck instead of a real duck.

Price Fixing.—Under a law that bears his signature, they have fixed the price of wheat at \$1.25 per bushel which was ten cents above the world's level of prices yesterday and which bars the mills of Minneapolis from flour sales in any of the thirty countries that they have been doing business with for nearly fifty years. Think of it!

His mistakes can be easily remedied, and every one of his campaign pledges can be carried out. How?

We will repeal the whole marketing act, and dispense with the Farm Board and this army of tax consumers, instead of wealth producers, and leave the \$500,000,000 to be loaned through existing agencies, namely, the Federal Farm Loan banks, to co-operative organizations. We'll build agriculture up, without tearing anything else down. No reduction will be necessary in freight rates; no lowering of the tariff for industry; no hardship on the breadeaters because the farmer only gets \$28 out of every \$100 paid for bread now, and this law will raise the price of 800 million bushels of wheat \$336,000,000, while the consumer will pay only \$108 for the \$100 worth of bread that he buys now.

Debenture Plan.—I have a plan—it's not mine—Alexander Hamilton suggested it one hundred years ago when we had one person in 75 on the government payroll instead of one out of 11 as we have now.

Alexander Hamilton said that a tariff on manufactured goods was only a tariff for one class, and to be complete, an effective tariff on farm products should be adopted also.

The plan I speak of is known as the "Debenture Plan." Under this plan, whoever exports our surplus wheat (and other farm products that are on the tariff schedule) would get a debenture certificate equal to 42 cents per bushel on wheat (and a similar rate as applied to flour), which certificate would be good for payment of duties on imports. This plan has the unanimous support of the oldest and largest farm organization in this country, the National Grange.

Total Damage in Corn

The Federal Grain Supervision Dep't of the U. S. D. A., in a recent "Grain Inspector's Letter," says:

The following memorandum was sent to country grain shippers by a Federal Grain Supervisor, and will be of interest to all inspectors:

Supplementing our moisture determination information sent you some time ago, it is deemed advisable to call your attention to the factor "total damaged" in corn, owing to its importance during the present movement.

The Board of Review, acting under the U. S. Grain Standards Act, has issued the following as a definition of "damaged" and also a method of determining this factor:

Any damage to the kernel which is discernible to the eye and readily recognized as such by a practical grain man.

This may be in the form of so called "blue eye" whether the blue spot be very small or cover the entire germ surface of the kernel; "cob rot," "mold" damage, either pink, white, blue or black mould, which extends through the bran coat of the kernel; germ damage, when the germ is discolored brown or black either from rancidity or other causes; frost damage, which also discolours the germ brown, black or green, although not present in corn this year; heat damage, which needs no description; or any other form of disease or damage which is readily recognized as such, including badly silk cut kernels.

Any practical country elevator manager can determine the percentage of damaged corn in his shipments provided he adheres to the following suggestions:

1. Be sure that the sample is representative of the carlot;
2. Make his damage separation in accordance with the above definition of damaged;
3. Make the separation on not less than 250 grams of the sample free from foreign material and cracked corn;
4. Examining each kernel for damage on both sides;
5. Then weigh the damaged kernels picked out and determine per cent of damage by weight.

Incorporated in the tariff bill passed by the Senate by a vote of 53 to 31 is the export debenture plan of farm relief, for which the senators have been contending against opposition in the House and by former President Coolidge. President Hoover is expected to give his assent to the bill, altho he has publicly announced his opposition to the debenture clause.

Mr. Legge claims the debenture clause will not work, but does not state that he will not make it applicable. He admits "It might work for a little while." Under the bill it is optional with the Farm Board or the President whether to put it into effect. More delegation of legislative power to the bureaucracy. The full text of the debenture clause follows:

SEC. 321. EXPORT DEBENTURES. (a) Whenever the board provided for in the Agricultural Marketing Act approved June 15, 1929, finds it advisable in order to carry out the policy declared in section 1 of said Agricultural Marketing Act, with respect to any agricultural commodity, to issue export debentures with respect to such commodity, said board shall give notice of such finding to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Issuance by Treasury Dept.—Upon the receipt of such notice it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, commencing and terminating at such time as the board shall prescribe, to issue export debentures to any farmer, co-operative ass'n, stabilization corporation, or other person with respect to such quantity of the commodity or any product manufactured from cotton or tobacco, if the cotton or tobacco, out of which it is manufactured if exported in the raw material would have been entitled to receive a debenture therefor, as such person may from time to time export from the United States to any foreign country. The export debenture shall be in an amount to be computed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe, at the debenture rate for the commodity or product that is in effect at the time of exportation. Any such computation shall be final.

Application for Debenture.—(b) In order to procure the issuance of an export debenture, the farmer, co-operative ass'n, stabilization corporation, or other person shall, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, make application for such debenture and submit satisfactory proofs either (1) that the commodity to be exported was produced in the United States and has not previously been exported therefrom, or (2) that the commodity used in making the manufactured food product or any product manufactured from cotton or tobacco if the cotton or tobacco out of which it is manufactured if exported in the raw material would have been entitled to receive a debenture therefor, to be exported was produced in the United States and the agricultural commodity and the manufactured food product or any product manufactured from cotton or tobacco if the cotton or tobacco out of which it is manufactured if exported in the raw material would have been entitled to receive a debenture therefor, have not previously been exported therefrom.

Debentures Cashed by Paying Duties.—(c) An export debenture, when presented by the bearer thereof within one year from the date of issuance, shall be receivable at its face value by any collector of customs, or deputy collector of customs, or other person authorized by law or by regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury to perform the duties of collector of customs, in payment of duties collectible against articles imported by the bearer. Title to any export debenture shall be transferable by delivery. In order to prevent any undue speculation in the handling of such export debentures, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the redemption of such debentures from any money in the Treasury derived from the payment of duties collectible against articles imported into the United States at a rate of not less than 98 per centum of the face value of such export debentures.

Debentures on Manufactured Farm Products.—(d) Debenture rates in effect at any time with respect to any agricultural commodity shall be one-half the rate of duty in effect at such time with respect to imports of such commodity, except that so long as

no import duty is imposed on cotton the debenture rate thereon shall be 2 cents per pound. The debenture rate in effect at any time with respect to any manufactured food product of any agricultural commodity or any product manufactured from cotton or tobacco if the cotton or tobacco out of which it is manufactured if exported in the raw material would have been entitled to receive a debenture therefor, shall be an amount sufficient, as nearly as may be, to equal the debenture that would be issuable upon the exportation of the quantity of the agricultural commodity consumed in the manufacture of the exported manufactured food product, or any product manufactured from cotton or tobacco if the cotton or tobacco out of which it is manufactured if exported in the raw material would have been entitled to receive a debenture therefor, as prescribed and promulgated from time to time by said board.

(e) Regulations requiring that metal tags or other appropriate markings be placed on all bales of cotton produced in foreign countries and allowed transit through the United States for exportation may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Every person who violates any such regulation of said board shall be liable to a civil penalty of \$100 for each such offense. Such penalty may be recovered in a civil suit brought by said board in the name of the United States.

(f) The Secretary of the Treasury shall prepare and issue all export debentures. Export debentures issued under authority of this Act shall be obligations of the United States within the definition in section 147 of the Act entitled "An Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, as amended [U. S. C. title 18, § 261].

(g) Any person who shall make any false statement for the purpose of fraudulently procuring, or shall attempt in any manner fraudulently to procure, the issuance or acceptance of any export debenture, whether for the benefit of such person or of any other person, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

(h) In order to prevent undue stimulation in the production of any debenturable agricultural commodity, whenever said board finds that the production of any debenturable agricultural commodity during any crop year has exceeded the average annual production of such debenturable agricultural commodity for the preceding five years said board shall by proclamation prescribe that during the next succeeding year the export debenture rates for such commodity shall be reduced by the percentage hereinafter fixed. Such reductions shall become effective on the date fixed in such proclamation, not less than sixty days from the date of the issuance thereof, and shall remain in effect thruout such succeeding crop year. The term "crop year," as used in this section, means a twelve months' period beginning at a time designated by said board.

Debenture to Decrease if Crops Increase.—Reductions in debenture rates under this section shall be made in accordance with the following percentages:

- (1) For an increase in production of less than 20 per centum, there shall be no reduction.
- (2) For an increase in production of 20 per centum but less than 40 per centum, there shall be a reduction of 20 per centum.
- (3) For an increase in production of 40 per centum but less than 60 per centum, there shall be a reduction of 50 per centum.
- (4) For an increase in production of 60 per centum but less than 90 per centum, there shall be a reduction of 75 per centum.
- (5) For an increase in production of 90 per centum or more, there shall be a reduction of 99 per centum.

A boycott of all Russian products has been declared by the central committee of the Dutch Farmers' Co-operative Buying Ass'n, so that Russian ships with grain have encountered difficulty in disposing of their cargoes.

Importation of wheat into the Union of South Africa has been forbidden without written permit from the minister of finance, under notice given by the government. That means that if the U. S. places a prohibitive duty on South African corn our wheat will be barred.

And the Miller hereby covenants and agrees with Corporation to execute, procure and deliver to Corporation such further in-

struments of conveyance, assignment and/or transfer as may be required by Corporation more fully to convey and assign to and vest in the Corporation all and singular the rights and property hereby conveyed and assigned or intended so to be.

In accordance with the terms of a certain written agreement between the Miller and Corporation dated as of 1930, Miller holds and will continue to hold said wheat above described in store at..... as the property, and subject to the disposition, of the Corporation.

Said wheat above described must not be removed from the place of storage, exchanged or used by the undersigned without specific written or telegraphic authorization by the Corporation.

In the event that Miller shall exercise its option to purchase any of said wheat under the terms of said agreement dated as of 1930, the title to said wheat so purchased shall not vest in the Miller until written or telegraphic acknowledgment of full payment for said wheat so purchased is received by the Miller from the Corporation.

(Miller)

By.....
President.

Attest:

Secretary.

[Affix corporate seal here]

Prices asked for peanuts by corporations operating peanut crushers and mills are being investigated by the Federal Trade Commission in compliance with the Senate resolution of October, 1929, to discover violation of the anti-trust laws. If Congress would thoroly investigate its own inefficiency and incompetency, citizens generally would be encouraged to hope for improvement.

Government to Store Wheat with Interior Mills

At an informal meeting of millers with the officials of the government's Grain Stabilization Corporation at Chicago Mar. 31 plans were considered for the storage of wheat with both interior and terminal mills.

Mr. Milnor has sent a questionnaire to the millers asking for data on the amount of wheat each firm owned in all positions on Mar. 31, the storage capacity of each in concrete, wood and steel, location of storage, number of bushels of wheat ground from Apr. 1 to June 30, last year, and in 1928, the total amount to be ground this year between Apr. 1 and June 30, the firm's 24-hour milling capacity. About 3,500 of these questionnaires have been sent out to millers, and copies of the agreement, published elsewhere, are being forwarded to millers who answer the questions. Leading milling concerns have signified their approval of the contract.

Nebraska Law on Terminal Terms

The Nebraska Legislature has passed House Roll No. 14 approved by the governor Mar. 17, attempting to cancel the regulations by the Omaha Grain Exchange governing grain bought to arrive on Omaha terms. The law repeals the Nebraska law of 1927, sec. 8, and reads as follows in full:

Sec. 1. That carlots of grain that have been inspected by any licensed inspector, who has a license from the United States Department of Agriculture under the provisions of the Grain Standards Act, may be sold to be paid for basis shippers' weight on the market where the grain is inspected, as agreed by the buyer and seller in the trade.

Sec. 2. That grain inspected by licensed inspectors as above mentioned may be diverted or reshipped without having to be unloaded and weighed where inspected.

Sec. 3. That no person or persons shall be deprived of this diversion right by any rule, regulation, by-laws or custom of any market, Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce Exchange, inspection department, or similar organization operating within the State of Nebraska.

New Nebraska Warehouse Law

The new state warehouse law of Nebraska approved by the governor Mar. 17 and immediately effective repeals the old law in sections 7224 to 7231.

The old law had a flaw in it as seen by some authorities, tho not admitted by the Warehouse Commission or the Attorney-General, in that whether the grain had been paid for or not within 10 days was made the test of the passage of title, grain not so paid for, in the opinion of the Attorney-General based on the unconstitutional law, being held to be on storage, making the elevator a public warehouse. This fault has been cured in the new law, but there is still room for doubt under Sec. 9 under the clause "If grain is sold, the price shall be indicated on the scale ticket." Does this mean the price in dollars and cents per bushel, or does it mean that it is permissible to state that the price shall be that paid on the future date of settlement or a certain number of cents under the Omaha, Kansas City or other terminal market? Or, in other words, having agreed to sell the grain are not seller and buyer privileged to consider the title as having passed, altho the price is not known but is based on the market price at a future date at seller's option? The term "consignment for others" is also open to question, if this is an attempt by the lawmakers to make the grain sold but not shipped within 10 days a bailment subjecting the warehouseman to the Act as one storing grain for the account of others when in fact he is not so doing. Shipment in 10 days is no more a test of ownership than the old and rejected clause on payment within 10 days. The new law follows, in part:

Sec. 1. All elevators, flour, cereal and feed mills, maltheuses and warehouses in which grain and/or seeds are received for storage or consignment for others than the owners and/or operators thereof, situated on the right-of-way of any railroad company or adjacent thereto, to be used in connection with a line of railway at any station or siding, shall be known as "Public Grain Warehouses," the word consignment in this Act shall apply to grain not shipped within ten days after it has been received.

Sec. 2 places public warehouses under the inspection and supervision of the Department of Agriculture of Nebraska, and provides that they are to be designated "State Licensed Grain Warehouses." The old law places public warehouses under the state railroad commission.

Sec. 3 changes the annual license fee from \$2 to \$5 payable July 1. Warehousemen who have already paid \$2 shall receive a credit of \$1.50 on their application. The fine for receiving grain in violation of the Act is \$50. Sec. 3 also requires bond to be furnished.

Sec. 6 requires reports from licensed grain warehouses annually and more often if ordered by Dept. of Agriculture.

Sec. 8 provides for issuance of uniform scale tickets for wagon or truck loads delivered to the warehouse, stating whether grain is sold or for storage, or consignment.

Sec. 10 provides for a schedule of charges for services, the reasonableness of which are to be passed on by the Dept. of Agriculture.

Sec. 11 provides for liability on bond.

Sec. 13 provides for delivery of grain to holders of receipts.

Sec. 14 provides as follows:

Sec. 14. All storage contracts on grain in store at state licensed grain warehouses shall terminate on June 30th of each year, except storage contracts on shelled corn, which shall terminate on March 31st of each year. Storage on any or all such grain may be terminated by the owner at any time before the date mentioned herein by the payment or tender of all legal charges and the surrender of the warehouse receipt together with a demand for delivery of such grain, or notice, to sell the same. In the absence of a demand for delivery, order to sell, or mutual agreement for the renewal

of the storage contract entered into prior to the expiration of the storage contract, as prescribed in this act, the warehouse shall, upon the expiration of the storage contract, sell such stored grain at the local market price on the close of business on that date, deduct from the proceeds thereof all legal accrued charges, and pay the balance of such proceeds to the owner upon surrender of the warehouse receipts.

Raisin Growers Join Middlemen

After doing its own distribution all over the world for the past nine years the Sun-Maid Raisin Co-operative of California has signed a contract with the National Food Brokers Ass'n for the sale of Sun-Maid products.

It should be very gratifying to the hated middlemen to have this outstanding co-operative recognize them as the most efficient and low cost distributors. The Farm Board is said to have given its approval. The Sun-Maid Co-operative made the following announcement:

Sun-Maid has accepted an offer of the National Food Brokers Ass'n for the sale of Sun-Maid's products through brokers in the United States and Canada under the guidance of Sun-Maid's present division offices. Under the program the brokers accept responsibility that assures the movement of all present holdings at substantial and definite reductions in selling costs. Sun-Maid believes the acceptance of the offer is to its distinct advantage.

This further step in the matter of reducing costs is in continuation of Sun-Maid's general policy of bringing its costs to the minimum. During the past year costs in other connections have been reduced more than \$2,500,000 annually, and this further saving will add to the increasing competitive strength of Sun-Maid resulting from low cost operation.

Volume of Corn Sugar Increases

Production of corn sugar has increased from about 152,000,000 lbs. in 1921 to nearly 1,000,000,000 lbs. in 1929, according to the report of the American Chemical Society.

The reason is given as the Volstead Act, corn sugar being widely used by the bootleggers and by the home brewers. A famous bootlegger is reported to have handled 79 carloads of corn sugar in three months, which was used for illicit production of alcohol and whisky.

Manifestly the American public still drinks. This belief is hinted in the published report of the Society, which says:

"It would appear that the Corn Belt, through the income from grain sold for the production of corn sugar, is deriving more relief than is likely to result from tariff legislation and is innocently supplying the base material for a commodity which, with a great majority of the country, it voted should be devoted to industry and debarred from beverages."

Elevator Managers' Conference

The elevator managers' conference that was held at Lincoln, Neb., on March 24-28, was regularly attended by between 25 and 30 elevator men from that section of the country. The meeting was arranged for the specific purpose of showing those interested, just how they could grade the grain they were called upon to handle, and to give them simple and yet thoroly practical information concerning elevator accounting.

The conference leaders included the following: H. E. Nelson, U. S. grain supervisor, Omaha; E. L. Morris, U. S. divisional supervisor, Kansas City; F. G. Smith, member board of review, Chicago; Paul Stewart, Sec., Neb. Crop Growers' Ass'n, and H. T. Gooding, professor of grain grading; A. W. Medlar, professor of rural accounting; O. Bare, specialist in stored grain pests; D. L. Gross, specialist in plant diseases; M. J. Blish, professor of chemistry, and Harold Hedges, rural economist, all of the College of Agriculture at Lincoln.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

ARKANSAS

Helena, Ark.—An agreement has been reached for the construction of a large grain elevator here by the Federal Grain Corp., according to the reported announcement of E. C. Horner, president of the Chamber of Commerce. The elevator will serve as a rail and barge terminal for the shipment of grain over the entire South.

CALIFORNIA

Cypress, Cal.—A new feed mill is under construction here which will be a distribution center for feed supplies of all kinds. A switch track will be constructed to run to the mill.

Pomona, Cal.—Complete mill machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of poultry feed has been installed by Hal Williams, poultry supply dealer of this place. Grain is received at the plant in carload lots.

Fresno, Cal.—We are not building any new elevator as we have a fully equipped warehouse handling primarily sack grain. We have no plans for elevator building at this time.—Penny-Newman Grain Co. [This is a new company that recently took over the grain, feed and seed business of Kutner-Goldstein, as fully reported in the last number of the Journal.]

CANADA

London, Ont.—The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. contemplates the erection of a \$50,000 addition to its feed plant this spring.

Yeoman, Sask.—Federal Grain, Ltd.'s elevator at this point burned recently together with about 10,000 bus. of wheat.

Norval, Ont.—The Norval Flour Mills, which burned late in January, as reported in the Feb. 12 Journal, will be rebuilt.

Rannoch, Ont.—The C. E. Nourse Co.'s grain elevator here burned on Mar. 19; loss, \$30,000; an adjoining feed mill was saved.

Winnipeg, Man.—George Thacker, president of the Albion Grain Co. and former manager of the State Elevator Co., died unexpectedly in California, where he had gone for his health, of a sudden heart attack. He was 48 years of age.

Winnipeg, Man.—The grain firm of George W. Matthews & Co., with branches at several western Canadian points, which went into voluntary liquidation several weeks ago, is reported as expecting to resume business. Assets are said to exceed liabilities.

Winnipeg, Man.—The revised Canada Grain Act, the important provisions of which differing from the former act were mentioned in the Feb. 26 Journal, has been given second reading in the House of Commons at Ottawa and is now ready for the standing committee on agriculture, where an opportunity will be given to those interested in the act to express their opinions concerning it.

Montreal, Que.—Alfred George Burton, grain exporter and former president of the Montreal Corn Exchange, died on Mar. 21, at his home in this city, after an illness of several weeks, at the age of 53 years. He was frequently called upon to arbitrate grain disputes, as he was well known for his just views. Mr. Burton entered the grain business while quite young and became a junior in the firm of Alexander McFee & Co., and the Canadian American Grain Co., of which he was president, was formed by him. He also organized the firm of Burton & Hanna. A widow, one son and five daughters survive him.

Kingston, Ont.—It is reported that plans are being made (contingent upon approval of a tax assessment of \$50,000) for the erection of a second large terminal elevator here this spring, the capacity to be 2,000,000 bus. and the site on Cataragui Bay, east of the elevator now under construction by the Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd. H. L. Price, of Toronto, and associates, are said to be interested in the new project.

COLORADO

Rifle, Colo.—Due to the fact that local growers have been urging the establishment of an alfalfa mill here, the Chamber of Commerce is investigating the advisability of such a step.

Denver, Colo.—R. F. Cooper, assistant general manager of the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. for a number of years, was recently made a vice-president of the company.

Sugardale (Wiley p.o.), Colo.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. contemplates building an alfalfa mill at this point this spring, to have a grinding capacity of about 100 tons of hay per day, to cost about \$50,000 and to be completed by June 15.

Denver, Colo.—Ernest Striby has recently remodeled his feed mill and added some new equipment. Besides a hammer mill with a 50-h.p. motor he has installed a burr mill, operated by two 25-h.p. motors. This mill is now said to be one of the best feed mills in the state.

ILLINOIS

Bulpitt, Ill.—Chan Cowen, former manager of Otto F. Young & Co.'s elevator here, has moved to Hume, Ill.

Kappa, Ill.—The El Paso Elevator Co. recently installed a Bender Electric Truck Dump in its house at this point.

Kaser (Carrollton p.o.), Ill.—Paul Evans, of Meredosia, has been appointed manager of the Kaser Co-op. Co.'s elevator here.

Risk (Forrest p.o.), Ill.—Harry Tjardes has added to the equipment of his elevator by installing a Bender Electric Truck Dump.

Rankin, Ill.—The Federal Grain Elevators, Inc., have taken over the elevator of the Rankin Grain Co. here.—Federal Grain Elevators, Inc., Homer Thom, manager.

Camargo, Ill.—Fire starting in the grain elevator of Hall & Spellman, on Apr. 5, threatened to wipe out the town. Eleven buildings on the main street were damaged. The elevator was a total loss.

Danvers, Ill.—Dan Zehr, of Mackinaw, has purchased the feed mill and business of R. L. Schertz. The mill, which is equipped with electric machinery, was started by Mr. Schertz last spring and has been operating six days a week.

Cushman (Sullivan p.o.), Ill.—The report that I have purchased Rose & McDavid's elevator at Cushman is correct. I expect to move to Cushman in the near future and do a general grain and coal business. (I am already in charge there now.)—Paul R. Smith.

Farmersville, Ill.—We do not propose to rebuild the plant which was burned in Farmersville recently; in fact, we had plans in the making for the construction of three different plants but have laid aside our plans pending developments of the Farm Board.—Fernandes Grain Co., Sim Fernandes [headquarters Springfield, Ill.].

Watseka, Ill.—James E. Bennett & Co. have closed their office at this place, merging it with their Kankakee office, under the management of T. E. Decker. J. D. Stokely and V. E. Livermore, who have been in the local office, will be transferred to Kankakee. Watseka business will be taken care of by means of a direct telephone line to Kankakee.

Delavan, Ill.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, is home again after his sojourn at a Peoria hospital following his accident in January. Altho his leg was still in a cast when he returned home, he expected to be able to do without it in about two weeks and to be out again on two feet. The trade will be glad to know that he has about recovered.

Stronghurst, Ill.—The west wall of the foundation of the Stronghurst Feed Mill, J. W. Decker, proprietor, caved in recently, about 15 feet of brick tiling giving way. The fact that the weight of the machinery in the building rests upon special foundations built up from the ground, probably saved the large building from being wrecked. The old foundation is being replaced with re-inforced concrete walls.

Decatur, Ill.—Owing to the fact that the Illinois Dental Society is meeting in Decatur May 13 to 15, it has been decided to advance the dates of our annual meeting a week, and the 37th annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in Decatur, Ill., at the Hotel Orlando, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 6 and 7. We promise to have interesting and instructive speakers who will talk upon the problems of the grain trade of today; and we can promise that everybody attending will be well entertained, as the grain trade of Decatur are not to be surpassed as hosts. The problems before the grain trade today are of more than passing moment and dealers owe it to their business to attend this meeting. So make hotel reservations early. Decatur's hotels are the Orlando (the convention headquarters) and the St. Nicholas.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y, Delavan, Ill.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$18,500, an advance of \$2,500 over the previous price.

Clement, Curtis & Co. have announced that T. L. Glass Duell has become associated with that firm.

The Board of Trade will open one hour earlier beginning with Apr. 28, to conform to daylight saving time, which starts Sunday, Apr. 27.

Illinois Linseed Meal Co., incorporated; capital stock, ten shares no par value; incorporators: Robert A. Meier, Jr., Arthur Poorman, Dorothy Rippe; to deal in all kinds of foodstuffs.

George S. Chesbro, manager of the Chicago office of J. P. Parks, feed broker, has recovered from a recent operation and is back in harness again. The firm is now occupying a new office in the Utilities Bldg.

A feed brokerage business, to operate as the National Commission Co., has been opened in this city by Elser Heater, who was connected with the Cereal By-Products Co. for 11 years. All kinds of feed materials will be handled.

James A. Caveney, partner in Faroll Bros., recently bot a Board of Trade membership for his son, James A. Caveney, Jr. Other new members include Jacob H. Halsted, of Morristown, N. J. (a partner of W. H. Storey & Co.), William B. Cook, Morton Weinress and Paul Stevens.

The state grain inspection offices are to be moved from S. Clark St. to the Postal Telegraph Bldg., which is back of the new Board of Trade Bldg., to bring the inspection offices nearer the Board of Trade. The removal will be completed by the middle of this month.

Charles H. McCarty, a partner in the brokerage firm of Stein, Alstrin & Co., dropped dead of heart disease on the street here on Apr. 1. He was 60 years of age. He is survived by his widow and a son and daughter. His son, Austin, was the University of Chicago football star a few years ago.

The Board of Trade has been named defendant in two suits filed recently by Eugene M. Hoyne, broker, in the federal court and in the superior court, who claims he was unlawfully suspended from membership in the board. In the federal court he asks \$3,000,000 damages and in the superior court \$600,000.

Geo. E. Booth, 2d vice-pres. of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. in which organization he has for years been recognized as chief "booster", and a member of the firm of Lamson Bros. & Co., at the head of its cash grain department, was married in New York City Mar. 18 to Miss Josephine MacKercher.

Harrison M. Parker, former head of the Co-operative Society of America, was discharged, on Mar. 28, for a second time within two weeks on an embezzlement charge, the judge who entered the discharge order recommending that George W. Sheehan go into the civil courts if he believes he has any charge against Parker, saying the case was not one for the criminal courts. Sheehan charged Parker with embezzling \$1,410 which, it is charged, had been given him to buy Michigan oil properties.

John M. Sheeren, a member of the Board of Trade and son of James J. Sheeren, one of the oldest employes of the board who has been a guard there since 1882, died, Mar. 27, from a skull fracture received in a traffic accident a few days before. Mr. Sheeren, who was 46 years old, started as a messenger boy at the Board of Trade 32 years ago, later becoming a doorman. In 1915, with his saved-up earnings, he got a seat on the board and began business as a grain broker. He is survived by his widow, one son and three daughters.

INDIANA

Berne, Ind.—The Berne Grain & Hay Co. has installed a feed mixer.

Dayton, Ind.—The Dayton Grain Co. has filed papers increasing its capital stock \$10,000.

Cambridge City, Ind.—John Clay, formerly of Chicago, has bought Nelson Woodhead's feed plant here.

Pine Village, Ind.—The Pine Village Feed Co., R. Alexander, manager, has recently installed a new batch mixer.

Osgood, Ind.—B. S. Bohannon has purchased the Osgood Milling Co.'s plant here and will deal in feed, flour and coal.

Amo, Ind.—The Amo Mill & Elevator Co., having headquarters at Indianapolis, has filed papers showing preliminary dissolution.

Covington, Ind.—The Covington Grain Co.'s office was broken into recently, entrance being gained by prying up one of the windows, but nothing of value seems to have been taken.

Indianapolis, Ind.—M. & R. Grain Corp., incorporated; capital stock, 150 shares having a par value of \$100 per share; incorporators: Halford E., Elijah and Edith P. Dawson; to manufacture and sell all kinds of feed for livestock and poultry.

Logansport, Ind.—Stockholders of the Logansport Elevator Co. recently approved a resolution empowering the board of directors to take definite steps toward merging with the Cass County Farm Bureau. The resolution also prohibited the directors from merging with the bureau until plans were again submitted to the stockholders.

Southport, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator and warehouse here burned at midnight, Mar. 22; loss, estimated at \$50,000; covered by insurance. Oats, wheat and corn to the amount of 3,000 bus. was destroyed. The elevator was owned by 240 farmers in Marion and Johnson counties, and was managed by J. J. Riser. It will be rebuilt.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Recent new members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n have been reported as follows by Fred K. Sale, sec'y: West Middleton Mill & Elevator Co., West Middleton; King Elevator Co., Wabash; Mid West Flour & Feed Co., Indianapolis; Domestic Feed & Grain Co., Indianapolis; Hometown Grain & Lbr. Co., Hometown; Indianapolis Public Warehouse, Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A booster campaign with "Every Member Get One New Member" as a slogan, has been initiated by the membership committee of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n. With his multiple duties it is impossible for the sec'y of an ass'n, or its officers, to do all of the work of maintaining membership. Maintenance of an ass'n must depend upon the members. However, the necessity of keeping a watch dog to guard over the interests of the trade is so apparent that every grain dealer should appreciate the importance of his ass'n and volunteer his membership without being urged.

IOWA

Shell Rock, Ia.—The Shell Rock Grain & Milling Co. has installed a new feed mixer.

Jefferson, Ia.—J. T. Carey, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here, has resigned his position.

Mingo, Ia.—The Clark Brown Grain Co. recently installed one of Newell's Electric Overhead Truck Dumps.

Imogene, Ia.—Tom Connors has installed a Bender Overhead Traveling Electric Truck Dump in his elevator at this point.

Postville, Ia.—G. L. Peterson, of Iowa Falls, has bought H. L. Klocow's feed mill here, the former owner disposing of it on account of ill health.

Melvin, Ia.—A new Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. is being organized here and it is said to have an option on the plant of the old Farmers Elevator Co.

Blairtown, Ia.—W. Lively and C. W. Headlee have purchased the Blairtown Mill from H. E. Cunningham. They are installing an oat huller and a set of rolls.

Shenandoah, Ia.—A sweet feed plant will be added to the White Dove Flour Mills here, and it is planned to change the company over to a co-operative concern.

Dows, Ia.—B. O. Sweet, who has been manager of the Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. here for eight years, has resigned, effective Apr. 1, and taken a similar position at Thornton.

Thornton, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has appointed E. O. Sweet, formerly with the farmers elevator at Dows, as manager of its elevator here, succeeding Fred Long, resigned.

Paullina, Ia.—George Rohwer, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here, has installed a new churn mixer for the treatment of seed oats and barley. It will handle 50 bus. at a time.

Kelley, Ia.—The Kelley Grain Co. is the successor to the Clark Brown Elevator Co., having bought it out [and is now the only grain elevator company here].—Kelley Grain Co., Frank Sutter, mgr.

Des Moines, Ia.—Definite arrangements have been made to hold the annual convention of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n Apr. 28 and 29, at the Hotel Ft. Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.—D. O. Milligan, sec'y.

Keota, Ia.—The Keota Feed Mill's high speed grinding mill was operating at full speed grinding corn recently, when some metal, that to have been a bolt, went thru the corn and caused the grinding plates to go to pieces, heavy pieces of iron flying all over the room. Fortunately no one was hurt.

Sloan, Ia.—B. M. Stoddard & Son are thoroughly overhauling the elevator bot from the Nye-Jenks Co. last fall. A new concrete floor has been laid, old machinery and equipment is being overhauled or replaced with new and the elevator will be up-to-date in every way. Later the outside will be covered with iron.

Des Moines, Ia.—A. L. Goetzmann, manager of the Inland Milling Co.'s plant for the last two years, has resigned and has been succeeded by J. Dolliver Kent, secretary of the company. Mr. Kent is also president and manager of the Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co. and has held the two executive positions for more than five years.

Humeston, Ia.—Humeston Bros. succeed to the business of Alva Humeston & Sons, Alva Humeston, senior member of the firm retiring and his interest being purchased by his sons, Clarence and Charles, who have been members of the firm for 30 years. This business, which has been in existence since 1873, includes grain, feeds, seed and coal.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—Chris Thornstad, known to all the grain trade as the Minnesota Irishman, has recently joined forces with Beach, Wickham & Co. and will travel for them in northern Iowa and Wisconsin, where this firm is represented by the correspondent offices of Beach & Pierce at Ft. Dodge, Waterloo, Sioux City, Marshalltown and Milwaukee.—R. C. Pierce.

Keokuk, Ia.—The grain terminal committee of the Chamber of Commerce has forwarded the directors of the Farmers National Grain Corp. a brief showing the storage advantages of Keokuk as a grain concentration and storage point, also a map showing the rail and water facilities available, in hopes that the National Grain Corp. may select this city as the location of one of its storage elevators.

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Van Horne, Ia.—Have sold my elevator to O. Kaerberle, of Newhall, Ia.—A. C. Jurgensen. [Mr. Jurgensen has operated an elevator here for seven years. Mr. Kaerberle has operated another one (the two houses being within a block of each other) for 20 years. John Fitzgerald has been the latter's manager for 18 years and will continue as manager of the two elevators. The combined capacity of the elevators is 45,000 bus.]

Council Bluffs, Ia.—N. B. Updike is reported to have recently discussed with officials of the North Western Railroad plans to enlarge the capacity of the Updike grain elevator here to 4,600,000 bus. The present capacity of the elevator is 3,100,000 bus., and is said to be the largest in the Middle West between Kansas City and Minneapolis. With the addition of the proposed annex it would be the largest elevator west of Chicago outside of the two cities just named. Mr. Updike controls approximately 6,000,000 bus. of storage space in this district, not counting numerous small country elevators.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Mid-States Grain, Inc., is an Iowa corporation capitalized at \$25,000, paid up. We have been in operation since the first day of February and are actively engaged in the business of handling shipments of grain to arrive and on consignment. C. D. Thorsen, formerly associated with the Davis Grain Co., of Ft. Dodge, is actively in charge and pres. of this organization. He has been associated with several other grain firms during his 14 years of experience in the grain business, namely, the Updike Grain Co., of Milwaukee and Omaha; the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., of Milwaukee, and the Riebs Co., of Milwaukee.—Mid-States Grain, Inc.

KANSAS

Holton, Kan.—The Bernard Mill & Coal Co., has bot the Barnard-Dunn Grain Co. here.

Manter, Kan.—George Gano has sold his elevator at this point to the Collingwood Grain Co.

Centralia, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Business Ass'n has entirely covered its elevator with iron.

Spearville, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a Winter Head Drive driven by Fairbanks-Morse Motor.

Lehigh, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is erecting a frame, iron-clad elevator, Mr. Penner having the contract.

Syracuse, Kan.—It is rumored that a 250,000-bu. terminal elevator will probably be built here, also an alfalfa mill.

Ingalls, Kan.—The Ingalls Co-op. Grain Co. has purchased C. S. Laird's elevator here and will take possession about Apr. 15.

Bucklin, Kan.—The Bucklin Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been organized here and will build an elevator. A. E. Rudd is pres.

Cunningham, Kan.—M. H. Bahling, who has been interested in the company for some time, has bot out the Farmers Grain Co. and is now sole owner.

Kismet, Kan.—The Kismet Equity Exchange, which recently opened bids for the erection of a 30,000-bu. elevator, is reported to have rejected all bids.

Alamota, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has started work on the construction of a 50,000-bu. elevator here. The Star Engineering Co. has the contract.

Newton, Kan.—The 6th St. elevator of the Midland Flour Milling Co. was slightly damaged by fire evidently caused by a spark from a locomotive on Mar. 31.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Lewis L. Bingaman, who was state grain inspector here from 1899 to 1918, died Mar. 23, at the age of 79 years, after an illness of several months.

Downs, Kan.—The Downs Milling Co., operating a 100-barrel mill, is reported to have gone into the hands of a receiver. It is planned to re-organize the company.

Lakin, Kan.—Construction work on the George E. Gano elevator here that was temporarily stopped by the cold weather, has been resumed, and is now making good progress.

Iola, Kan.—Roy W. Cox, of the Cox-Lam Grain & Supply Co., has bot W. W. Lam's interest. The name of the firm will remain as before. Elevators are operated at Piqua, Moran and Elsmore.

Scott City, Kan.—Construction work has started on George E. Gano's new 70,000-bu. elevator here, which makes the fourth storage elevator for Scott City, with a total storage capacity of about 110,000 bus.

Cimarron, Kan.—The Co-op. Equity Exchange, reported in the Mar. 12 Journal as having plans drawn for a 200,000-bu. concrete elevator, is now reported to have rejected all bids and will likely build later on.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Work is well under way on the construction of George Gano's new 1,000,000-bu. elevator, the Western Terminal's 500,000-bu. addition and C. D. Jennings' 500,000-bu. addition.—George E. Hagel, sec'y Hutchinson Board of Trade.

Manhattan, Kan.—A series of schools for elevator operators in the Kansas wheat belt, which are a part of the better farming program sponsored by the Kansas State Agricultural College here and a dozen other agencies, has been planned for April, places and dates as follows: Dodge City, Apr. 7; Great Bend, Apr. 8; Pratt, Apr. 9; Hutchinson, Apr. 10; Wichita, Apr. 11; Salina, Apr. 14; Hays, Apr. 15; Dighton, Apr. 16; Colby, Apr. 17; Smith Center, Apr. 18. The latest information on grain grading and grain handling will be given at these meetings, and the various problems connected with the buying and selling of grain at local shipping points will be discussed, also control of the wheat weevil, smut control and tillage and soil management for the production of quality wheat. Instructors will be representatives of grain inspection departments and the agricultural college. The schools are a part of the five-year wheat belt program that has been in operation since 1926.

Haggard, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Stock Co. will start work at once on a concrete, 50,000-bu. elevator, to be completed in time for the new crop. Chalmers & Barton have the contract. The old wooden elevator will be taken down.

Coffeyville, Kan.—H. W. Read, pres. of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., died at his home here, on Mar. 29, from a heart disorder, after an illness of only a few days. He was 79 years of age. He is survived by his widow, four sons and two daughters.

Marysville, Kan.—Sixty-three grain dealers attended a monthly meeting of the Northeast Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n held here at the Pacific Hotel on Mar. 18. George Griffiths, pres. of the ass'n., presided. E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas State Grain Dealers Ass'n, spoke.

Montezuma, Kan.—The George E. Gano elevator here has been purchased by the recently organized Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., in lieu of building, as reported, which will handle feeds, coal, farm supplies, and gasoline and motor oils. John Menzie, formerly at Copeland, is manager.

Keighley, Kan.—The elevator here owned by Charles Millsap and A. Craig burned Mar. 19. It contained no grain at the time and was valued at \$8,000. The capacity was 2,000 bus. As the town is without city water service, the El Dorado fire department, which responded, could do little.

Hutchinson, Kan.—We are adding a half million bus. storage to our present plant, making a total of 1,000,000 bus. Work started Monday, Mar. 24, and we expect to complete it by July 1. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract.—The Western Terminal Elvtr. Co., Bruce F. Young, pres.

Glen Elder, Kan.—The old Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been torn down and a new one of 40,000-bu. capacity is under construction by the A. F. Roberts Const. Co., like the one built by this company for the farmers company last year, and giving the latter eight up-to-date houses. It is to be completed this month.

Wakefield, Kan.—The Wakefield Farmers Co-op. Ass'n purchased the Wakefield Milling Co.'s plant and will take possession June 1. With this property our capacity will be a little more than doubled, which will put us in excellent shape to handle the grain crops grown around Wakefield.—Herbert L. Merritt, mgr., Wakefield Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Page, Kan.—The Wheat Farming Co. has let the contract for the construction of a 55,000-bu. elevator at this point to A. F. Roberts, bringing the company's total storage capacity to 325,000 bus. Other elevators are maintained at Hays and at Wallace. It is reported that three other elevators, including a terminal with a 500,000-bu. capacity, are planned for the next few months, to be located at Plainville and Weskan, and either Colby, Hays or Salina to get the terminal, according to A. Unrein, vice-pres. and manager of the Topeka office of the company.

WICHITA

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Wheat, Kafir, Milo, Maize, Corn

Adair Grain Co.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

A. F. Baker Grain Co.

Corn, Kafir, Milo, Oats, Barley

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.

Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

General Grain Business

C. E. Jones Grain & Elevator Co.

Grain Merchants—Consignments

Hutchinson, Kan.—Plans for the Kansas state wheat festival, to be held in this city Aug. 12 and 13, were announced at the Kansas Wheat Belt Program conference held in Wichita on Mar. 25. This celebration will be the climax of the five-year wheat program which ends this year and will also mark the starting of a new wheat program for Kansas for the next five years. It is said that it will be the greatest affair of the kind ever held in this state. A pagentry of wheat in which possibly 100 wheat floats will be in the parade will be a feature of the celebration. Preceding the wheat festival here, a wheat train will make a tour of the wheat belt over the Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads, carrying the Kansas Wheat Belt Program to the farmers of central and western Kansas in a series of 56 stops. Three meetings will be held each day, forenoon, afternoon and evening, on a schedule as follows: July 21, Newton, Sedgwick, Clearwater; July 22, Wellington, Harper, Medicine Lodge; July 23, Ashland, Coldwater, Kingman; July 24, Sylvia, St. John, Kinsley; July 25, Elkhart, Hugoton, Sublette; July 26, Johnson City, Ulysses, Dodge City; July 28, Cimarron, Garden City, Syracuse; July 29, Scott City, Dighton, Ness City; July 30, Jetmore, Larned, Great Bend; July 31, Ellinwood, Lyons, McPherson; Aug. 1, Concordia, Minneapolis, Abilene; Aug. 2, Osborne, Lincoln Center, Salina; Aug. 6, Kanarado, Goodland, Colby; Aug. 7, Selden, Norton, Phillipsburg; Aug. 8, Kensington, Smith Center, Mankato; Aug. 9, Belleville, Clyde, Clay Center; Aug. 11, Liberal, Meade, Minneola, Bucklin; Aug. 12, Greensburg, Pratt, Hutchinson, Aug. 13, Hutchinson.

KENTUCKY

Vanceburg, Ky.—C. L. Rowland's new mill here, known as the Community Flour & Feed Mills, has been completed and is now in operation. The mill is equipped with up-to-date machinery and is run by electricity.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—John B. Sanford, operating assistant to the general manager of the New Orleans Dock Board, has been given the additional duties of superintendent of docks, replacing W. H. DeFrance, saving the latter's salary of \$6,000 a year. Mr. Sanford receiving \$9,000. Six employees in the executive offices were discharged in the economy program.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Among new applicants for membership in the Chamber of Commerce is Charles W. Nicol.

Baltimore, Md.—Runge & Co. is a new feed firm here, which will deal in grain, hay and feed. Offices are in the Chamber of Commerce.

MICHIGAN

Hart, Mich.—Fire slightly damaged the plant of D. B. Hutchins recently.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The Oakland Feed Mill has had an electro-magnetic separator installed to take care of the tramp iron.

Montague, Mich.—The mill and elevator, known as the Montague Roller Mill, John O. Reed proprietor, built at the close of the Civil War but kept up-to-date, burned at 4 a. m., Mar. 29; loss, estimated at \$25,000; covered by insurance.

MINNESOTA

Bellingham, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans to install a feed mill this spring.

Plummer, Minn.—E. C. Johnson, who operated a feed mill here, died recently of pneumonia.

Glenwood, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a hammer mill at its elevator.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Tessum & Co., grain dealers, are reported to be in the receivers' hands.

Boyd, Minn.—F. W. Kellogg has discontinued his feed mill at this point and has gone to South Dakota.

Kilkenny, Minn.—We have bot the R. G. Murphy elevator and may buy wheat this year.—Zellmer & Balfe.

DeGraff, Minn.—Stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here have voted to rebuild the elevator that burned last January.

Sebeka, Minn.—The Victoria Elvtr. Co. recently installed a feed sacker in its feed mill here. H. E. Carstens is manager.

Duluth, Minn.—Board of Trade memberships recently transferred are as follows: Marcus Johnson, R. J. Healy, D. W. Stocking.

Danube, Minn.—The Empire Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned recently, together with about 7,000 bus. of grain. L. L. Schafer was the manager.

Morton, Minn.—Larson & Jorgenson, operating a feed mill here, are the successors to G. B. Neilson.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., W. H. Castle, mgr.

Traverse (St. Peter p.o.), Minn.—Arthur D. Lee has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding L. Timm.

Ulen, Minn.—The Ulen Grain & Fuel Co., O. J. Brown, manager, is tearing down the old Great Western elevator, owned by the Ulen Grain Co. for about 10 years.

Echo, Minn.—V. G. Pickett has sold his interest in the Echo Milling Co., which operates its plant at this place, and plans to leave with his family for the Pacific Coast soon.

Kilkenny, Minn.—The Kilkenny Grain Co. recently added a feed grinder to its equipment. The company, of which M. H. Bradford is manager, handles feed, flour, coal and salt, besides grain.

Browerville, Minn.—The J. L. Kearns Grain Co.'s elevator here is closed for six months, from Jan. 1 on, so I am out of the grain business now.—E. F. Deskins (formerly employed at Kearn Elvtr.).

Rochester, Minn.—The Rochester Milling Co. has liquidated its affairs and retired from business on Mar. 23. The Rochester Feed & Seed Co. has leased the elevator and first floor of the mill proper.

Slayton, Minn.—Farmers of this section are endeavoring to organize a co-operative feed grinding company. An effort is being made to raise \$3,800 in order to purchase Henry Bruemmer's mill and the building in which it is located.

Dundee, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has purchased the Hubbard-Palmer elevator here, which has been operated for several years by A. R. Schmidt. William Jans will be the manager. This gives the farmers' organization two elevators at this point.

Minneota, Minn.—The Farmers Merchants Supply Co. has voted to purchase the Dahl Grain Co.'s elevator here including the modern feed grinding equipment. Stock will be offered for subscription in the next 30 days to take care of the purchase.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Rush City, Minn.—The Amber Milling Co. has recently made some changes in its elevator that permit mixing and unloading at the same time. A new 150-h.p. motor has been installed at the plant, also a number of purifiers. A new loading platform, 6x164 feet, all enclosed, has been built, which allows seven cars to be loaded at one time.

Aitkin, Minn.—The Harland Flour & Feed Co., of Minneapolis, has purchased the Lake Region Flour, Feed & Produce Co. here and will start construction soon of a feed plant and elevator. Up-to-date machinery will be installed, electric power will be used and the plant will be of eight cars' capacity.

Fairmont, Minn.—Henry Rippe, who is believed to have been the oldest active grain man in this state, died here on Mar. 23, at the age of 76 years. For 40 years he had operated the Rippe Grain & Milling Co. here, and previous to that was in the business at Brownsville, Minn., and at LaCrosse, Wis. He is survived by his widow and three daughters.

Evan, Minn.—The Morgan Grain Co.'s elevator (owned by the Hoover interests, of Minneapolis) burned Mar. 10, in the afternoon; partly insured. The fire broke out in the grinding room, where some feed was being ground at the time, and quickly spread to other parts of the structure before the arrival of the fire department, as a brisk wind was blowing. Calls for assistance were sent to two nearby towns also, but the fire departments were helpless due to a lack of water. The elevator contained 1,000 bus. of corn, 3,500 bus. of oats, 450 bus. of flax, 400 bus. of rye, 900 bus. of barley and 1,000 bus. of wheat. None of the grain or equipment was saved. The elevator is the fourth one here (and the last one) that has burned, covering a period of a number of years. W. G. Nelson has been manager of the elevator for the last two years.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Atkinson Milling Co. contemplates installing a new scourer and other machinery.

Henry W. Broker, of the Broker Grain Co., this city, after several weeks at a hospital is able to be about again.

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has been allowed its claim for \$304,000 refund in federal taxes. Before its consolidation with the Midland Co., this amount was paid by the Archer-Daniels Co., which at the time entered protest and filed a claim for overcharge.

Requests for transfer of memberships in the Chamber of Commerce have been made by the following: H. A. Murphy, B. J. Dodge, from A. B. Marcy to O. F. Clayton, from S. R. Clark to J. R. McCabe, from Donald R. Williams to J. P. Mitchell. F. S. Funk has been granted permission to trade in the name of the Stuhr-Seidl Co. Elwood L. Chase has bot a membership.

The receivership of the Continental Grain Co., of this city, has been terminated, Federal Judge Cant having signed an order vacating the order. As reported in the last number of the Journal, the Continental Co. had filed a petition asking for the dismissal of the receivership, claiming it was not insolvent and that its assets exceeded its liabilities. Later reports state that the company has been re-organized and that the capital is being increased by \$200,000, also that K. S. Templeton, one of the leading stockholders, may assume charge of the company's affairs.

MISSOURI

Puxico, Mo.—Lew Dillin is now operating the feed mill formerly owned by Sam Chaney.

St. Louis, Mo.—Among applicants for membership in the Mercants Exchange is Robert J. Flynn.

Waco, Mo.—Waco Elvtr. & Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: W. H. Church and H. C. Strigel.

Cameron, Mo.—The Cameron Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has installed a corn chop grinder and grader to supplement its larger grinder.

Pilot Grove, Mo.—I. M. Doyle, with the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for a number of years, has resigned his position.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The St. Joseph Grain Exchange is contemplating having a grain dealers convention here about June 17 for the benefit of dealers from Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri.—H. C. Gregory, chairman convention com'ite.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Continental Grain Co. has let contract for a 2,000,000-bu. addition to the Missouri Pacific Elvtr., increasing the capacity to 4,000,000 bus. The addition will consist of 120 circular bins, 15 ft. 4 ins. in diameter and 100 ft. high, filled by 5 conveyor belts above and emptied by 5 conveyor belts below. Two new shipping legs and two new shipping scales will be installed, and in the old storage two 15,000-bus. per hour legs for turning grain. Edwin Ahlskog drew the plans and has the contract for construction, but the equipment has not yet been purchased.

Kansas City, Mo.—A work house, storage annex and drier is under construction at the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.'s elevator here, which will be completed ready for operation by June 15. The capacity of the elevator is 280,000 bus., and it will be operated by the Vanderslice-Lynds Co. The M. A. Long Co. has the contract.

MONTANA

Lewistown, Mont.—Judith Basin Grain Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; directors: Floyd D. Naylor, E. S. Smith, N. M. Apple, Ed A. Mack and L. A. Stilson.

Chinook, Mont.—William Bowes, of this place, has been appointed by the state department of agriculture as official inspector of grain stored on farms, under the state storage law.

Havre, Mont.—The dates of the convention of the Montana Farmers & Independent Grain Dealers Ass'n are set for Monday and Tuesday, June 16 and 17, to be held at Havre.—T. J. Larson, sec'y-treas., Outlook, Mont.

Malta, Mont.—An alfalfa cleaning and storage plant will be established here if the plans of a group of local alfalfa growers, of which Amos Kelly is chairman, materialize. The local plant would be a subsidiary of the Northern Montana Alfalfa Growers Ass'n.

NEBRASKA

Cozad, Neb.—A new feed unit has been opened here by Allied Mills, Inc.

Johnson, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co. has sold its elevator and coal business to Herman Torbeck.

Silver Creek, Neb.—E. F. Ruff, former local agent for the T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s elevator here, has resigned.

Gresham, Neb.—The Thompson Grain Co. recently made some repairs and added some new equipment to its elevator here.

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Mills are completing a new feed mill and warehouse costing \$100,000.—J. C. Page, supt., Crete Mills.

Paul, Neb.—A. B. Wilson has recently installed a Bender Overhead Traveling Electric Truck Dump in his elevator here.

Sunol, Neb.—Demers & Son are erecting a small elevator here, the equipment for which has been furnished by the York Foundry.

Wakefield, Neb.—The new manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange is Mauritz Carlson, who succeeds S. A. Adams, resigned.

Pleasanton, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point has been closed for the season, due to the shortage of crops in this vicinity.

Lincoln, Neb.—The new state law on warehouses and the new law on terminal market weights and inspection are published elsewhere in this number.

Ulysses, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has purchased the Fairmont Grain Co.'s elevator here and now owns all the elevators at this point.

Madison, Neb.—Neely & Son are now operating the Union Valley Roller Mills here, having recently obtained control, and will do custom grinding, also.

Oreapolis (LaPlatte p.o.), Neb.—The Oreapolis Grain Co. recently added some new equipment to its plant here, including a Fairbanks Scale and a Bender Overhead Traveling Electric Truck Dump.

Emerson, Neb.—The elevator here owned by McCarthy & Enright (formerly owned by Crowell) burned early in the morning of Mar. 17, the fire believed to have been of incendiary origin. The elevator contained 3,000 bus. of oats.

Tamora, Neb.—Repair work made necessary by the recent fire reported in the Feb. 12 Journal, has been completed by the Crittenden Grain Co., at this place. The Birchard Const. Co. did the work and the York Foundry furnished the equipment.

Lincoln, Neb.—Gooch Feed Mill Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$1,000,000; principals in the Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co. (headquarters Lincoln) control the new company, which has been formed to take over the business of the Gooch Mercantile Co.

Fairbury, Neb.—The Fairbury Alfalfa Mills, Inc., will expand their feed department in the near future, having purchased additional property for that purpose.

Alden, Neb.—The Nebraska & Colorado Grain Co.'s elevator here burned during the night of Mar. 19. The elevator was on the Burlington Railroad. The house was to have been sold by the sheriff the following day, to satisfy claims against it, it was reported.

Lincoln, Neb.—The governor has signed the bill creating a farm warehouse act to be administered by the Sec'y of Agriculture as Commissioner for the purpose of issuing certificates of storage for grain on farms to be used as security for loans to growers of grain.

Weeping Water, Neb.—Fred Klepser is remodeling and improving the elevator recently purchased from the Farmers Union Co. He will build a new truck dump and install a large scale. Edw. Lorensen, former manager of the elevator, will continue with the implement department.

Deshler, Neb.—The South Central Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n was formed at a recent meeting by 50 grain dealers of this territory, and F. J. Buntmeyer, of Deshler, was appointed pres., and Charles Willig, of Hebron, sec'y. The meeting was addressed by E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n. Another meeting will be held in this city on April 23.

District meetings of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held at 30 or more points during May and June. Those scheduled for the near future are Columbus, Apr. 29; Ashland, Apr. 30; Fremont, May 1; and Nebraska City, May 5. Dates of the subsequent meetings will be announced in this column; and the entire program will be published in next number.

Prosser, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. has leased seven elevators from the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., also three elevators from the Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. Their lease expires July 1, 1931. There are two elevators at Prosser both under my management. The elevators are operated under the firm name of Farmers Grain Co., headquarters at Hastings, Neb.—G. G. Frickey, mgr., Farmers Grain Co., Prosser.

Hebron, Neb.—We purchased of administrator for the Hayes estate (George Hayes, managing partner of the Hebron Grain Co.'s elevator here, committed suicide recently, as mentioned in the Feb. 26 Journal) the grain elevators at Hebron, Deshler and Gilead, about 10,000-bus. capacity each. Coal business goes with Deshler elevator. All are located on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. Metal roofs will be completed at Hebron and Gilead, and lightning rods installed on all (for insurance reduction in premium costs). No other repairs are necessary. All the elevators will be reopened about Apr. 1. A manager has been hired for Hebron; the former managers will remain at Deshler [Leo G. Hayes] and at Gilead [Gilbert L. Frey]. They will be operated as the Citizens Grain Co. at each point, controlled by the Citizens Lbr. & Supply Co., headquarters at Chester, W. A. Fellers, pres.—Citizens Lbr. & Supply Co.

Orchard, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Co. has turned over its elevator to J. F. Johnson, F. L. Scherrer, L. A. Holbrook and Wallace Strobe, as payment of money loaned the company, and has gone out of business. The new owners also took over the liabilities of the company other than the stock. This company at one time handled a business valued at \$65,000. It started out, about the year 1917, with the elevator only, but kept adding other lines to its business until it handled grain, feeds, lumber, coal, groceries and boots and shoes. The drop in prices that followed the war caught the company with a large stock on hand, business decreased, the side lines were disposed of until only the elevator remained, and for a number of months now it has been open only once a week. It is reported that the stockholders lost practically all they had put into the business. The new owners will open the elevator once a week for a time, and then later will open and run continuously.

OMAHA LETTER

The Mid-West Grain Co. continues in business with J. C. Ackerman owner. L. L. Quinby, former pres., is now general manager of the Farmers West Central Grain Co-op.

The Grain Exchange membership of J. E. Jacobson (deceased), of the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co., has been posted for transfer to G. H. Jacobson, a brother, who is now general manager.

The Omaha futures market, that was closed during the world war, may be re-opened this summer. Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde, in a recent letter to the Grain Exchange, said that he will designate this a contract market as soon as a minor change is made in one of the rules of the exchange. The board of directors will take up the question of making this change at its next meeting, and after it is made, the board will take up the matter of re-opening the futures market.

Arrangements have been definitely made to organize the proposed Omaha Stock Exchange under the sponsorship of the Omaha Grain Exchange, mention of which was made in the last number of the Journal. The special com'te, appointed to formulate plans for the establishment of the stock exchange, has engaged N. P. McKinnon, sec'y-treas. of the Minneapolis Stock Exchange, to put the new exchange on its feet, and Mr. McKinnon expects to be able to open the new exchange between May 15 and June 1.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—The project of a state owned grain elevator mentioned in the last number of the Journal, is gaining in interest, as shown at a hearing before the legislative com'te on metropolitan affairs, following the recommendation by Governor Allen that an investigation be made of the subject, the com'te acting favorably on the recommendation. The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce both endorse the plan.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. M.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Ass'n is reported as contemplating the erection of an elevator here some time this year.

Gallup, N. M.—It is rumored that Capt. W. C. Reid, Santa Fe Railroad attorney, is interested in a proposed 100-barrel flour mill for this point.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—J. P. Parks, feed broker of Kansas City, has opened an office here in the Chamber of Commerce.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The annual meeting of the Corn Exchange is scheduled to be held on Apr. 8. Three directors are to be elected.

Busti, N. Y.—Albert G. Jones, who conducted a feed mill here for 50 years, died Mar. 21, at the age of 78 years. A daughter survives him.

New York, N. Y.—T. Harry Story, a member of the Produce Exchange for 44 years, died at his home in this city on Mar. 21, from a complication of diseases, at the age of 66 years. He started as a boy with E. A. Kent & Co., later succeeding to the business of his father, W. H. Story & Co. He is survived by his widow.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Queen City Milling Co. expects to start construction, about Apr. 15, of a new feed plant here, to cost over \$150,000 and to provide employment for 75 men when completed, which is expected to be in July. Feeds and cereals will be manufactured. Provision will be made for expansion. Bert Hull is pres. of the company.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A large feed plant containing 90 bins for storage of various grades of feed, and also drier and loading facilities, for the Producers Warehouse & Elevator Co. (subsidiary of the Grange League Federation) has recently been completed and put in operation. The warehouse is a six-story, reinforced concrete structure and the bins in same are 40 feet deep and have a capacity of 185,000 bus. The main building has ground dimensions of 111 x 134 feet. The M. A. Long Co. did the work.

NORTH DAKOTA

Ambrose, N. D.—On April 1 the elevator of William Gehrke burned.

Leeds, N. D.—O. C. Bue, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator, resigned recently and until a new manager is appointed John Conway will be in charge.

Brinsmade, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here burned late in March; loss, \$25,000; covered by insurance. The building was valued at \$12,000 and the contents at \$13,000.

Hillsboro, N. D.—The Hillsboro Feed Mill Co.'s plant was almost destroyed by fire, which broke out early in the morning on Mar. 22, being the second fire within three days in the same building. Both machinery and building are fully insured.

Walcott, N. D.—Our plant was completely destroyed by fire Mar. 20, from unknown cause, the fire starting in the engine room; 12,000 bus. of grain and 100 tons of coal were also burned; covered by insurance. No plans made as yet regarding rebuilding.—Equity Elevator & Trading Co.

Deering, N. D.—The elevators at this point have done some "sprucing up" recently. The Farmers Elevator Co. has installed considerable new machinery, including drive, boot pulley, cleaner, head and cup belt, new wiring, motors, etc. Fred Allen has installed a new dump, scale, cleaner and motor at his elevator. The Acme Elevator Co., Frank Brown, buyer, is using the Victoria elevator, that was closed, for a storage house. The local buyer for the St. Anthony Elevator Co. is G. T. Bohan.

Jamestown, N. D.—Pierce Blewett, well-known and active as an elevator operator in this state, has been nominated for governor on the Democratic ticket. The platform, adopted at the Democratic state convention here on Apr. 2, contained a section urging repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Act, and contained the statement that the amendment in question has brought "ruination to the farmer" because he has been "robbed of his market for corn, rye, barley and hops, thereby throwing farm production out of balance." The plank also asserts that "ten years under prohibition has resulted in a reign of intemperance in words, expenditure of money, crime and corruption."

Rhame, N. D.—The Western Lbr. & Grain Co. is now rebuilding here. The new elevator will be 30,000-bus. capacity, motor driven, fully equipped and with cylinder separator. F. W. Lesselyoung is the contractor. The Farmers Equity Union will also rebuild its elevator burned in Feb. (see Mar. 26 Journal for report of fire that burned three elevators here), the new house to have a capacity of about 50,000 bus., 20 to 24 hoppers bins, to be of cribbed construction, iron-clad, and to be equipped with up-to-date machinery, including tex-rope drive, Gerber Distributor, Richardson Automatic Scale, Fairbanks Scale, Carter Disc Separator, Strong-Scott Dump. O. T. Griffith is manager.

OHIO

Troy, O.—The Troy Feed mills recently added a feed mixer to their equipment.

Hardin (Sidney p. o.), O.—The Hardin Grain Co. recently installed a Sidney Roller Bearing Sheller.

Dalton, O.—The Lincoln Highway Feed Mill has repaired the damage caused by a fire several weeks ago and resumed operations.

Holmesville, O.—Walter Elliott is installing new elevating equipment at his elevator here, furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Columbus, O.—The National Hay Ass'n will hold its 27th annual convention in this city on July 7 and 8, headquarters to be announced later.

Toledo, O.—The 52nd annual meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held at the Commodore Perry Hotel, this city, June 19 and 20.

Tiffin, O.—Walter A. Burling, of Lake Odessa, Mich., has bought the H. K. Milling Co.'s flour mills here from H. K. James, who is retiring because of poor health.

Granville, O.—H. E. Sutton, of Columbus, has bought Hulshizer Bros.' mill here, and taken possession. Besides dairy feed, the new owner will handle coal and lumber.

West Liberty, O.—The Hartzle Mills, which have been in operation here for over half a century, have lost their waterpower and will hereafter use the mill for feed grinding only.

Deunquat (Sycamore p.o.), O.—I succeeded D. T. Cross as manager of the Deunquat Elevator & Exchange Co.'s elevator on Mar. 1. —Richard Walter, mgr., Deunquat Elevator & Exchange Co.

Mansfield, O.—Fire broke out in a drying building at the Cleveland Grain & Milling Co.'s plant here on Mar. 18, at 2:05 a. m., and firemen continued to fight the fire into the afternoon. About 2,500 bus. of shelled corn was in the building, which is of cement and steel structure.

Danville, O.—We have purchased the Farmers Grain & Feed Co. and intend to operate under the same name. We buy grain, manufacture feeds, retail and wholesale feeds. We handle lime, cement, fence, flour. A full line of farm products.—Farmers Grain & Feed Co., Dale C. Lanning. [It was reported in the Feb. 26 Journal that Dale C. Lanning and J. W. Storm had taken over the farmers company.]

Fayette, O.—Creditors of Aungst Bros., who operate an elevator here and an elevator and mill at Archbold (notice of the bankruptcy of which appeared in the Mar. 12 Journal), have completed plans for dispensing with the receiver appointed, and will organize a new company under the name of the Aungst Bros. Co., with the following directors: Samuel J., Artie G., Wilbur C. and Alpha Aungst, J. F. Riger, V. E. Baldwin, Leroy D. Keefer, Alvin Stamm and Albert Short.

Cincinnati, O.—Reports that our grain elevator was affected by a recent grain dust explosion are erroneous. We had a grain dust explosion in a grain hopper located in a small pent house on the roof of one of our manufacturing buildings. The explosion pushed out two side walls of this pent house, which were of brick construction, but did not in any way affect our grain elevator which is adjoining, 60 to 75 feet from where the explosion occurred. The explosion was of the usual character in that somehow a spark must have ignited the suspended grain dust in the hopper. Hopper was properly vented to the atmosphere thru a dust collector, but for some reason the explosion vented thru the top of the hopper out on to the roof and also thru an opening in the side of the hopper into the pent house proper.—American Diamalt Co., G. B. Sippel, supt.

We Finance

grain, grain products, seeds and soy beans while stored in your own mills and elevators. Reasonable rates. Details on request.

THE GENERAL STORAGE CO.
Broadway and E. 15th St., Cleveland, O.

Toledo, O.—New members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are Dewine & Hamma, Yellow Springs; Wade H. Cook, Circleville; Ratkis Service Co., Ashland; Trenton Grain & Coal Co., Trenton; Hauss & Bitler, Wapakoneta; the Allen & Wheeler Co., Troy; Elmer H. Beard, Enon; J. C. Cole & Son, Greenville; Hook-Aston Milling Co., Zanesville; Mid-West Laboratories Co., Inc., Columbus; Erwin Milling Co., Xenia; Northwestern Barb Wire Co., Sterling, Ill., and the S. K. F. Industries, Inc., New York City.

Toledo, O.—The National Milling Co. (subsidiary of the National Biscuit Co.) will begin immediate construction of the 2,250,000-bu. addition to its plant here, as the desired site has been assured by the action of the city council in approving vacation of Paine Ave. from Front St. to the Maumee River, the addition to be completed by Aug. 1. The addition will be of concrete, and will bring the total storage capacity of the plant up to 4,500,000 bus. Additional car-dumping equipment will be installed, giving an unloading capacity of 150 cars per day, making the total unloading capacity 225 cars. Contract for the construction of the new addition has been given to the Macdonald Engineering Co.

OKLAHOMA

Waukomis, Okla.—The Waukomis Mill & Supply Co., which has been operating as a stock company since its organization over a year ago, changed over to a co-operative company on Apr. 1.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Alfalfa Products Co.'s large hay barn and other buildings burned on Mar. 20, together with five cars of feed; loss, \$3,500. The structures will be rebuilt.

Alva, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is replacing its elevator damaged by fire last winter with a new 30,000-bu. house, to be completed this month. A dust collector will be installed and probably a drier, but no cleaner.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—A site has been purchased here by the Mason Mills, Inc., who will erect an alfalfa meal plant, construction of which will start soon. It is hoped to have the grinding and curing departments in operation early in May.

Drummond, Okla.—Fourteen sacks of flour were stolen from the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator recently, and three weeks afterward seven of them were recovered from the top of a straw stack two miles from town, somewhat the worse for holes made by mice and rats. About 500 pounds of feed taken from the elevator was left behind and recovered.

Goodwell, Okla.—We have let the contract for a 125,000-bu. elevator here. Same is now under construction and will be ready for this crop. This place is on the R. I. Railroad. With the completion of the new house there will be two elevators here. We call this the Farmers Elevator Co. but it is not a farmers' organization; it is owned by Riffe & Gilmore.—Farmers Elevator Co., G. N. Mallett, mgr.

Enid, Okla.—The contract has been awarded by the Union Equity Co-op. Exchange to the Roberts Const. Co. for the construction of the first unit of the new frame, iron-clad, 100,000-bu. elevator to be erected on N. Tenth St. There will be eight main storage tanks, eight bins over drive and six over the work floor. Sufficient ground has been bot to allow for the expansion to 1,000,000 bus. when needed. Work is to start immediately and the house is to be finished by June 15. E. N. Puckett is manager for the exchange.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Turner, Ore.—The Oregon Feed & Flour Co., Inc., has installed a half-ton molasses mixer.

Portland, Ore.—The Grain Exchange membership of Blyth & Co. has been transferred to Russell, Miller & Co.

Brownsville, Ore.—The Brownsville Whse. & Milling Co. is adding a half-ton molasses mixer to its equipment.

Seattle, Wash.—Logan & Bryan moved their offices to the new Exchange Bldg. April 1, where the different commodity exchanges are now housed also.

Davenport, Wash.—A recent high wind blew over a 5,000-bu. grain tank of the Davenport Mill & Grain Co. here, that weighed four tons and was 52 feet in height. Loss \$750.

Portland, Ore.—Peter Doyme will have charge of the local office of Louis Dreyfus & Co., succeeding Walter Wilson, who has accepted a position with Russell, Miller & Co. at Seattle.

American Falls, Ida.—Jesse W. Wade, manager of the Power County Farmers Warehouse Co. here for the past three years, has resigned, having been elected sec'y of the Intermountain Regional.

Arco, Ida.—The Arco Alfalfa Mill closed Mar. 15, after being in operation since Feb. 25, a demoralized meal market being reported as the reason. The output of the mill during this period was 38 carloads of meal. Mr. Brown, pres. of the company, is reported to have said that this season's run was not as successful as in former years.

Seattle, Wash.—Offices have been opened in this city by Russell, Miller & Co., New York grain, stocks and commodity brokers, who have become members of the Grain Exchange, Henry P. Russell, resident partner, holding the membership. J. J. Harris is resident manager, and Walter Wilson, who recently resigned as Portland manager of Louis Dreyfus & Co., as reported in the Mar. 12 Journal, will have charge of the grain department and represent the company on the floor. Russell, Miller & Co. are Coast correspondents of Bartlett, Frazier & Co.

PENNSYLVANIA

Clearfield, Pa.—The Meyer Milling Co.'s storage warehouse burned recently; loss, \$15,000; partly insured.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. recently opened a new office in this city, in charge of George Omerly, Jr.

Frankstown, Pa.—Irvin Mentzer, who had owned a feed mill at this place for 45 years, died recently as the result of fracturing his hip. He was 75 years of age.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The following feed com'lite has been appointed by Louis G. Graff, pres. of the Commercial Exchange, to serve during this year: Samuel A. King, Daniel J. Sullivan, George A. Wenz, Walter O. Fehling, Monroe A. Smith.

Marion, Pa.—John A. Diehl, retired elevator operator, died very unexpectedly Mar. 21, after an illness of only a few moments, at the age of 81 years. He began his career in the grain business here in 1868, retiring a few years ago. His firm, J. A. Diehl & Co., operated elevators at Fayetteville, Greencastle, Richmond Furnace, and other points in the county. He is survived by two sons and three daughters.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Springfield, S. D.—Bert Smit, of Boyden, Ia., opened a new feed mill here Apr. 1.

Milbank, S. D.—H. S. Roberts has succeeded Harry Ackerman, resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here.

Ethan, S. D.—At a directors' meeting of the Farmers Elevator Co. here recently, a proposal to sell the business was voted down four to one.

Clear Lake, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co., whose elevator burned last month, will continue in the feed, seed and coal business, temporary headquarters being maintained at the old office of the Hagna Lbr. Co., and as soon as possible a new elevator will be built in time for the 1930 crop. Much of the damaged grain was disposed of to farmers to be used for feed. Oscar Carlson is manager.

Belle Fourche, S. D.—The new elevator that the Tri-State Milling Co. is having plans drawn for, as reported in the last number of the Journal, is to have a capacity of 70,000 bus., giving the company a total local capacity of 110,000 bus. A new warehouse, to be 125x64 feet, will also be built, west of the present mill building which will also be extended to double its present size. The new mill unit will be used as a feed mill, where livestock feed will be manufactured. There will also be units for the making of cornmeal, rye flour, whole wheat flour, pancake flour and a sacking department for breakfast food.

SOUTHEAST

Dublin, Ga.—R. L. Moore, operating an elevator and flour mill at this point, contemplates installing a diesel engine in the mill.

Birmingham, Ala.—The addition to the Western Grain Co.'s plant that was recently completed here consists of three units, one for grits, one for table meal and one for the manufacture of "Jim Dandy" stock and poultry feeds. The new plant, which is electrically driven thruout, was designed by Sprout, Waldron & Co., Inc., which company also furnished the entire equipment of machinery. B. McCall is the general manager for the Western Grain Co.

TENNESSEE

Athens, Tenn.—The Athens Roller Mills is planning an expansion program that includes the erection of a fully equipped plant for the manufacture of poultry, dairy, horse and stock feeds, to be of re-inforced concrete and to have a capacity of 150 tons. When the new mill is completed the entire plant will operate as the Southeastern Mills, Inc. T. J. Long is pres. of the company.

Newsom (Kingston Springs p. o.), Tenn.—A corporation known as the Old Mill Organization Co. has been formed here, with James B. Ezzell as pres. and Joseph M. Schutz, of Nashville and Chicago (who will be chief engineer and chemist), and Charles E. Buntin, of Nashville, on the board of directors. This company will in turn develop a company which will manufacture food products under the name of the Old Mill Food Products, Inc., which company, after it is formed, will acquire the Ezzell water mill here, built by slave labor, started in 1857 by Joseph Newsom and completed in 1862. Mr. Ezzell acquired the property 25 years ago and operated the mill for a number of years, and now, at the solicitation of friends, has organized a company to put the mill into operation again. Up-to-date equipment will be used in the mill, but the water-ground process will be used in making the products, which will include corn meal, graham flour, pancake flour and a flake blended from five grains.

TEXAS

Sunset, Tex.—J. L. Caswell's feed mill here burned on Mar. 24; loss, \$3,000.

Graham, Tex.—The Graham Mill & Elevator Co. recently added a new mixing plant, equipped with up-to-date machinery.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The J. Perry Burrus interests are erecting a new 750,000-bu. elevator here, work on which has already started.

Perryton, Tex.—My elevator will be 30,000-bus. capacity, equipped with automatic scales, air dump, truck scales and blower.—J. R. Anderson.

Dimmitt, Tex.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s new concrete elevator is nearing completion, giving that company a total capacity of 50,000 bus. at this point.

Sherman, Tex.—The Diamond Mill & Elevator Co. has let the contract for 367,000-bu. additional storage to its plant here to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co.

Whiteley Switch (Dimmitt p. o.), Tex.—Mail addressed to Burton Thornton (reported in February as having an elevator at this point) is returned marked unclaimed.

Booker, Tex.—The Booker Equity Union is erecting an up-to-date brick and tile office building, 26x40 feet. New machinery has been purchased for the company's three elevators and the office will have a new set of scales.

Lubbock, Tex.—Excavation work has started on the Perry Burrus Elevator's new 650,000-bu. addition, which will consist of 48 concrete and steel storage bins, giving the plant a total capacity of 1,250,000 bus.

Henrietta, Tex.—The Henrietta elevator, H. H. Johnson, former owner, has recently been bot by L. R. Hamm, who will operate it and handle a line of feedstuffs as well as conduct a general grain receiving and shipping business.

Dimmitt, Tex.—The Kearns Grain Co., known locally as the Castro County Grain Co., will erect a 70,000-bu. elevator here in time to handle the new crop. Harry Kearns, of this company, is also interested in a new 40,000-bu. house at Dawn, and in a 22,000-bu. elevator to be erected at Haney (Canyon p. o.).

Haney (Canyon p. o.), Tex.—Haney Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$12,000; Harry Kearns, of the Kearns Grain & Seed Co., will be associated with the new corporation. An elevator (the first one for Haney, which is 10 miles south of Amarillo on the Santa Fe Railroad), to have a capacity of 22,000 bus., will be erected in time to handle the new crop of wheat.

Galveston, Tex.—James E. Haviland has been appointed general manager of the Texas Star Flour Mills here, succeeding Charles H. Newman, who (as reported in the Feb. 12 Journal) goes to Dallas, about the middle of this month, to become executive vice-pres. of the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co. Before his resignation three years ago, Mr. Haviland was manager of the Texas Star Flour Mills.

GRAIN All Ways to your complete satisfaction in Fort Worth

Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

Southwest Grain & Comm. Co.
Brokerage and Consignments

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Mullin-Brackett Grain Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

E. M. Rogers Co.
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Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The Lone Star Elevators, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$250,000; to build an elevator of 750,000-bu. capacity, construction of which has already started, the elevator to be completed in time for the new crop. The house is being so constructed that future additions can be made as needed, and it is said that the ultimate capacity will exceed 1,000,000 bus.

Bovina, Tex.—More than \$6,000 is said to have been pledged already by the wheat growers in this section towards the erection of an elevator here. It is hoped to raise at least \$9,000 locally and then get a loan from the Federal Farm Board. Estimates call for an expenditure of \$13,000 for the proposed elevator. The Oklahoma Wheat Pool is reported to be back of the project.

Wharton, Tex.—John D. Ridley, William A. Moers, Sr., and Joe Burger, Sr., have acquired the stock in the Wharton Grain & Produce Co. formerly held by Jim C. Locke, Mrs. J. C. Locke and W. Carter Grinstead. Mr. Locke has been active pres. of the company for the past two years. There will be no change in the policy of the business, which will continue in the wholesale distribution of grain, feed and groceries. The new officers of the company are: Mr. Ridley, pres.; Mr. Burger, vice-pres., and H. L. Sanders, sec'y. These, together with Mr. Moers, compose the directors.

Borger, Tex.—The A. P. Borger Grain Co., of Borger, opened for business Feb. 12, 1930, to do a general wholesale and carlot shipping business in connection with the three large country elevators located at Stinnett, Tex.; Pringle, Tex., and Gruver, Tex., all located on the R. I. Railroad north of Borger, which will be the general headquarters and office. Mr. Borger also intends to build several more elevators to be ready for the new crop. Within the past year a very large new acreage has been brought under cultivation in that territory, which makes the expansion necessary.—A. P. Borger Grain Co.

Houston, Tex.—The Port of Houston has just let a contract to the Polwell Engineering Co., for enlarging the grain-handling facilities of the Port and when completed it will have a modern rapid-handling grain elevator with storage to accommodate nearly 4,000,000 bus. of grain. The new working house will adjoin the old working house which had a storage annex of 700,000 bus. The storage annex will be duplicated and additional storage tanks will be added on the other side of the old storage unit, giving room for 3,200,000 bus. in the three storage units, in addition to the storage room in the two working houses which will adjoin one another and be operated as a single unit. The new working house will contain two shipping legs and one receiving leg of large capacity, and also one cleaning leg. The shipping gallery will be extended in the opposite direction from the old shipping gallery 230 ft., so as to give room for additional boats to be loaded simultaneously with those loading at the other gallery. The track shed will be enlarged so as to accommodate a Link Belt car-unloader. The general machinery will be supplied by the Webster-Weller Mfg. Cos.

WISCONSIN

Kiel, Wis.—The elevator property and shipping pens of the Kiel Mercantile Ass'n (which last year disposed of its store property) will be managed by O. C. Heidemann, E. Reichert and Fred Voland as a com'te representing the creditors of the ass'n, a deed having been filed transferring the property to the creditors' com'te. It is expected that a re-organization will be effected.

Boyceville, Wis.—We are rebuilding our feed plant at Boyceville [which burned late in February] and will have it in full operation within a few days [from Mar. 28]. We were fortunate to have another building that we are equipping with modern machinery for taking care of all classes of custom grinding. In this warehouse we will have room to handle grain and a full line of mill-feeds and flour.—Wisconsin Milling Co., E. O. Wright, pres. [headquarters Menomonie, Wis.].

Millard (Elkhorn p.o.), Wis.—E. D. Steenrod has recently installed a magnetic separator in his Model Feed Mill here.

Rhineland, Wis.—We have purchased the business interests of the Onelda Grain Co., of Rhineland. Operation of their elevator in the future will be under the management of the Northern Hay & Grain Co., of Rhineland, of which Oscar C. Nelson, pres.; E. W. Swedberg, vice-pres., and A. H. Nelson, sec'y, are sole owners. There are at present four grain elevators operating at Rhineland.—Northern Hay & Grain Co.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. has opened a new millfeed department, under the management of Clarence Moll, formerly with the Franke Grain Co. No feeds will be manufactured but all kinds will be jobbed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The finance com'te of the Chamber of Commerce has determined the rate of interest for the month of April at 6%, for advances on Bs/L.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The annual dues of members of the Chamber of Commerce have been made \$125, payable semi-annually, and if not paid within 30 days from the date payable, a fine of \$5 will be added.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The annual election of the Chamber of Commerce was held Apr. 7, with the following results: Pres., A. L. Flanagan; 1st vice-pres., E. LaBudde; 2nd vice-pres., O. R. Sickert; sec'y-treas., H. A. Plumb. Directors: W. A. Hottensen, J. Victor Loewi, Frank J. Phelan. Board of Arbitration: Chas. F. Coughlin, Wm. Eiteneier, Carl A. Houlton. Board of Appeals: Thomas M. Corcoran, S. G. Courteen, A. L. Johnstone. K. R. Froedtert withdrew his name as a candidate for the presidency, leaving the field to A. L. Flanagan.

The North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers' Ass'n has signed a contract with the Swift Grain Co., of Lewistown, Mont., to handle the wheat of members grown near the company's 11 elevators.

Sixteen Years Ago

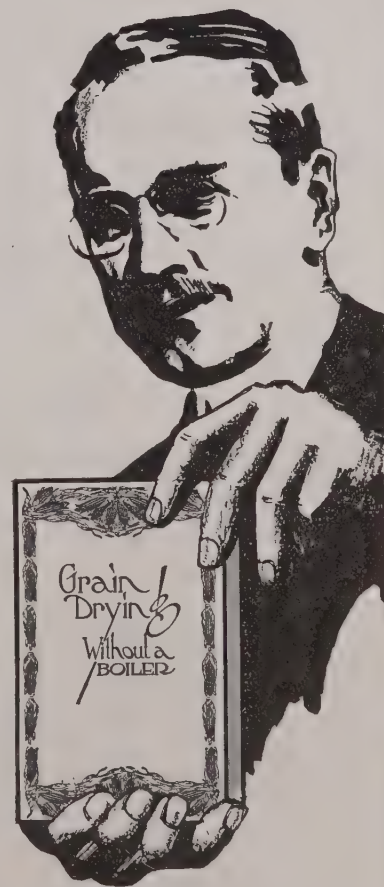
The first Randolph Grain Drier was put into operation.

And Today

Randolph is the selected Grain Drying Equipment for elevators and mills throughout the United States and Foreign Countries.

Engineers of large elevators and mills—men who keep in touch with all modern developments—who are constantly investigating improved methods—were among the first to prove the value of the Randolph Grain Drier as an additional insurance against losses in business. But—before they became regular users of the Randolph, they made the most rigid investigations of its practicability, its economy and its efficiency of operation.

The Original Randolph Principle of Direct Heat Drying Is Fully Protected by Patents.



Upon request we shall be glad to send you our catalogue giving complete information on the Randolph Grain Drier and how this Drier was originally developed to meet every requirement for handling all kinds of grain, seeds and beans.

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

A New Self-Contained Feed Mixer

As every one knows, the world is not standing still. Things that were good enough for our fathers are antiquated today. Doctors, chemists, analysts, scientists in every line, are all thinking, planning, and experimenting, hoping to find means of doing things in a more efficient, a cheaper, or a quicker way. Truly, this is a scientific age.

For thousands of years livestock feeding was given no special thought. Horses, cattle and sheep were perhaps fed a small amount of some grain, but for the most part, they were simply turned out to rustle for themselves. The same thing was true as to all kinds of poultry and it has not been until within a comparatively few years that any thought was given to just what should be fed, how much should be given, and how the different ingredients should be mixed. Today, however, there are many who are saying that we give more thought and more

care to the feeding of a baby calf than we do to the feeding of a baby boy or girl.

That, of course, is a subject for debate and this article is not written from that standpoint. Perhaps our children should be given better care than is now accorded them, but that does not mean that less thought should be bestowed upon our live stock.

Scientific feeding means more and better meat, more and better milk and butter and more and better poultry and eggs. It means increased demand and more profit for producers.

Scientific feeding also means the careful blending and mixing of numerous ingredients and this calls for machinery. The day of the scoop shovel mixer is gone. The earlier grinding and mixing machines were crude, but there has been constant progress, until today there are many machines upon the market that do this work in a truly remarkable way.

One of the newest of these machines is the new Monarch Vertical Uniflow Self-contained feed mixer, made by Sprout, Waldron & Co. This is a combined loading, mixing and sacking device that is said to fit splendidly the needs of custom or commercial feed grinders.

Its operation is explained substantially as follows:

As soon as stock is dropped into the top of the mixer it falls on the mixing spiral and is sprayed to the sides, where it falls down into the cone-shaped bottom, to be carried up again and again. The entire charge thus being kept in continuous motion, it is impossible for it to form into dead pockets or remain unmixed.

As the inside is free from casings or obstructions, stratifying is avoided and a quick uniform mix is the result. Only a couple of minutes after loading the mixer with dairy mash products the stock, thoroughly and uniformly blended, is ready to sack and it is not necessary to do any mixing of the ingredients before they are put into the mixer.

The Uniflow elevator is independent of the mixing mechanism. It is used only to load, consequently loads rapidly and takes

only about two-thirds as much power as a bucket elevator. Only three minutes are required to load a ton of scratch grains and six minutes for soft dairy feeds, and an overflow valve at the top prevents clogging in case of overloading the mixer.

The elevator is suspended on a ball thrust bearing, and kept rigidly in line by extra strong construction, and by a toe at the bottom which operates in a brass bushed bearing. Power is transmitted to the elevator by bevel gears.

Hyatt bearings on the mixer cross shaft, and ball thrust bearings on the upright mixing spiral and loading conveyor eliminate all dragging friction, reduces power consumption to the minimum and makes lubrication necessary only two or three times a year.

The outfit is driven by a belt attached to the mixer pulley, or a motor can be attached to the mixer thus making a complete and independent unit. When motor drive is desired, a standard make, 1,160 R.P.M. 60-cycle, 2 or 3 phase and with remote control starter, is supplied. Either G.E. type FT motor, with remote control starter, class CR 7,006, or Westinghouse class 1, line starter motor and line starter may be specified.

The regular Monarch construction, of supporting the mixer from above, with loading hoppers beneath the floor, keeps the space around the mixer free from legs, supports, or bracing, and this construction eliminates the necessity of lifting the sacks to load the hopper. As the top of the hopper is flush with the floor, spilled grain may simply be swept in.

A vibrating packer mechanically shakes the sacks as they are being filled. This speeds up the discharge and puts more feed into the bags.

The Uniflow Feed Mixing Unit will successfully heat, measure, apply and mix feeds containing up to 10 per cent molasses, when it is equipped with the Monarch Patented Molasses Attachment, as shown by drawing. This appliance heats, measures and applies the molasses. Steam, gas or electricity can be used for heating purposes. The outfit consists of a heater, pump, heating tank,

Proved Performance recommends Ellis Grain Driers

for coarse grains, seed
corn, beans, peas and
similar materials.

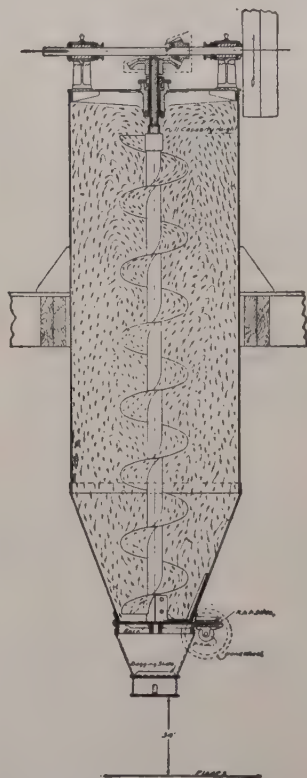
Ellis Rotary Driers

for meal, grits and granular products of all kinds, as well as for sterilizing package goods.

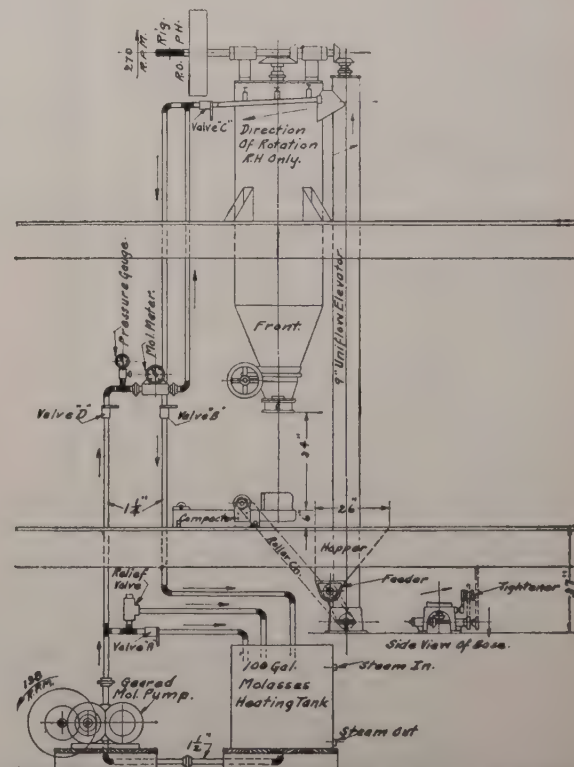
Inquiries solicited — we shall be glad to co-operate in solving your drying problems.



ELLIS DRIER WORKS,
Division of G. L. M. Corp.
822 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO



Phantom drawing of unit showing spiral mixer



Line drawing of unit, showing molasses attachment

pressure gauge, molasses meter and necessary valves, in addition to the regular loader, mixer and sacker.

These outfits are furnished in five sizes, ½, ¾, 1, 1½ and 2 ton capacity per batch, thus meeting the requirements of both large and small mixing concerns.

Surety Guaranteeing Elevator Promotion

The Associated Mill & Elevator Co., ten years ago sent its glib-tongued solicitors thru the Kansas wheat fields getting subscriptions to stock for the ostensible purpose of building elevators.

At Beverly, Kan., it was successful in getting \$6,900 subscribed, by Nov. 20, 1920, but the plant was to cost more, and the elevator company was to be paid \$8,000. On behalf of the subscribers the Union State Bank paid over \$6,900 to the elevator company, which was a common law trust, taking the precaution to exact a bond by the American Surety Co. that the elevator company would carry out the contract.

No work on the construction of the elevator was ever done.

The "Associated" went into the hands of a receiver and the bank brot suit to get the money back for the subscribers.

The Supreme Court of Missouri on Feb. 3, 1930, denied a rehearing of the decision in favor of the bank and said:

It is contended that, by the terms of the bond, payment to the elevator company was to be made in money, and that the acceptance by the elevator company of the Liberty bonds and the certificate of deposit, with retention by the bank of 2 per cent commission upon \$6,400, was not a payment under the terms of the bond, and was a direct violation of those terms. The nature of the transaction is to be borne in mind. The elevator company procured the subscription and took the notes of the subscribers therefor. It did not hold the notes for collection, but transferred them to the bank. It took the Liberty bonds and the certificate of deposit issued by the bank as payment and satisfaction of the obligations of subscribers to the extent of \$6,900. The recitals in the bond show that its primary purpose was the assurance of an indemnity of the subscribers in the event the elevator company neither constructed the elevator nor returned to these subscribers the amount of their subscriptions. So far as concerns the elevator company, these subscriptions to the amount of \$6,900 were made and paid in to the trustee, the bank, when the bond was delivered. Acceptance by the elevator company of the Liberty bonds and certificate of deposit as in full of the subscriptions, when and as the bond was delivered, was payment to the elevator company. The elevator company in its final contention did not claim that more than \$1,400 was due upon the subscriptions made by the existing subscribers. The elevator company could not successfully make the defense here under consideration, and we hold that the surety cannot.—23 S. W. Rep. 1038.

Dr. David Friday believes that a powerful combine of European wheat interests has been formed to keep from buying wheat in the American markets. He says there is no hiding the fact that there is high feeling among powerful British interests against President Hoover.

May wheat is hard to trade in, but aside from the hedgers there are not many shorts in the market, and even if there were, their position would not be difficult, as the price is now but 6c above the low for the season, and it is not likely that the Farm Board (the big long) will attempt to squeeze, altho they would probably be gratified if the option cornered itself, thereby releasing them, unscathed, from their ridiculous position. The price will probably be maintained around the present level, as Mr. Legge hinted, as it is only reasonable to assume that, in view of the increasing pessimism, the big holders would be glad to take advantage of any material advance and duck.—Bennett's News.

Spontaneous Combustion

From Address by Eugene Arms, Mgr., Mutual Fire Prevention Euro; Before Mill and Elevator Fieldmen at Chicago

"It is known that heating carbonaceous matter gives off an explosive gas. The nature of the gas depends on the material, of course. Heating sawdust gives off a form of methane gas, which is the common swamp gas. Poking a stick into the mud in a swamp and lighting the bubbles that come to the surface proves the explosive nature of swamp gas. Probably all have banked a coal fire with coal and noticed the explosion which occurred when the fire finally reached the surface and raised the temperature of the gas to the ignition point. Sometimes that explosion is violent, but that illustrates exactly the thing that happens when feed, hay, sawdust, or any other matter ignites spontaneously.

Decomposition generates gas, and when the heat within the mass becomes sufficiently intense at the surface to ignite the gas, the explosion occurs, often spreading fire over a large area, and almost invariably causing an immediately intense fire which is very difficult to control. This accounts for the fact that fires which are directly or indirectly traceable to spontaneous combustion are so often beyond control when discovered and losses are total.

The use of every conceivable kind of mixed dairy and poultry feed has swept the country. There is scarcely a flour mill or grain elevator or warehouse on our books that does not handle mixed feeds of some sort, and every year a larger number put in their own mixing plant.

Now the combine takes the wheat from the head as it stands in the field, often unripe or dampened with the morning dew, mixes it with a certain amount of foul and weed seeds, and prepares the wheat for immediate delivery to an overworked elevator. Oats are largely threshed from the field and delivered immediately to the elevator to there go thru the sweat.

And so we know that we have during the past years experienced only the beginning of a source of fire loss which if uncontrolled will surely destroy a very great deal of our insured property. Mixed dairy feeds are here to stay, and their use will increase year by year.

Also the combine as a means of economical production of wheat is our only hope of competing in the world market. We must accept this increased fire hazard, and guard against it as best we may. It may be that eventually the hazard will of necessity be covered by rate increase, but first we must do all within our power to control the hazard and reduce the fire losses therefrom. By taking the following precautions a plant can be saved from fire:

Test incoming feeds.—Examine every car of feed for moisture content, whether in bulk or in sacks.

Station man to watch the stream on all bulk feeds, stopping the feed at once when

any evidence of damp feed appears. A leaky car will often wet a small spot in an otherwise dry car.

Examine each sack taken from a car for evidence of dampness from a leaky car or otherwise.

Piling sacked feeds.—Pile only in tiers—six inches between each and not over six feet high nor sixteen feet long.

Clean floor of all loose feed and grain. Then place 2x4's or scantlings two feet apart and pile bottom sacks on these.

When piles must be over six feet high separate each five feet by 2x4's or scantlings, two feet apart.

When over sixteen feet in length, break the tiers with a passageway for inspection.

So pile the feed that the first carload put in will be the first to come out.

Inspect the stock to determine condition at least twice a week.

Testing bulk feeds.—Drive iron pipes or rods, one inch or less in diameter, to within a foot of the bottom of flat bottomed bins or to the top of the hopper of hoppers bins. Space the rods every six or eight feet.

Pull the rods each day for testing. If too warm for comfort when held against the back of the hand, the feed is in dangerous condition and should be moved. Re-elevating, over a course screen, if possible, is usually all that is necessary. Several turnings may sometimes be required.

Caution.—If there is any smoke or evidence of fire remove the feed from the building at once.

Soviet Russian grain is again being exported to Latvia after a lapse of about two years, the Department of Commerce is informed in a report from Basil D. Dahl, Acting Commercial Attache in Riga. The rye has been stored in the grain elevators of the Economic Society of Latvian Farmers in Riga by the local Soviet Russian Trade Agency.

Australia's federal minister of markets, according to cable advices received Mar. 25, is behind a plan to urge bigger wheat production in Australia in the event that American farmers reduce their wheat acreage, in order to profit by the rise in prices created by such action of the Farm Board of the United States. The U. S. Farm Board may some day awaken to the fact that marketing of wheat is a world problem far beyond the control of any country.

Statement of Mill Owners Mutual

The Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Iowa, Des Moines, in its 55th annual statement shows \$2,883,772.61 in assets, including \$1,337,240.00 in bonds and \$569,658.61 in first mortgage loans. The company has a surplus of \$1,110,434.65 over its permanent fund of \$200,000.

The company now has \$316,450,222 insurance in force, and since its organization has paid \$11,792,854.45 in losses, besides \$10,640,221.57 in dividends and savings.

Statement of Michigan Millers

The Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., of Lansing, Mich., in its 48th financial statement shows total assets of \$4,228,320.90, of which \$1,683,949.77 is in first mortgage loans and \$1,515,223 in bonds and stocks. Cash in banks amounts to \$246,265, and the home office building and other real estate is valued at \$504,999.48.

The company has a reserve of \$250,000 for contingencies, \$200,000 in the permanent fund and a net cash surplus of \$1,311,599.36. Since organization the dividends or savings to policyholders have been \$12,630,186.71.

FIRE



can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

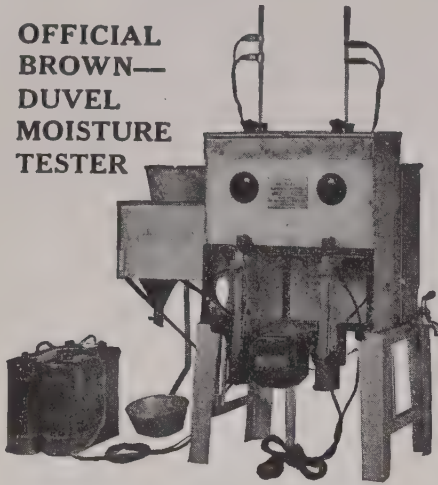
Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

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BROWN—
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MOISTURE
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Write for prices on moisture testers and complete catalog of SEEDBURO Quality grain and seed testing equipment, which includes grain grade specifications. We are the Largest Handlers of Grain and Seed Testing Equipment in the World.

SEED TRADE REPORTING SERVICE
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Patents Granted

1,750,425. Endless Conveyor. Joseph Parker, Cowdenbeath, Scotland. A conveyor or elevator comprising an endless belt, a track, rollers movable along the track, axles supporting the rollers, rope grips attached at intervals to the face of the belt and rope grips attached at intervals to the side of the belt.

1,750,508. Conditioning Grain. John W. Cornelius, assignor to General Mill Equipment Co., Kansas City, Mo. A method of treating grain including moistening the grain, enclosing the moist grain, sealing the grain in the enclosure, and applying heat to the enclosed grain for building up pressure to drive the vapor into the grain kernels.

1,752,971. Feed Grinder. Chas. D. Ammon and Elmer W. Wilcox, Lincoln, Neb., Wilcox assignor to Ammon. A grinder including a comminutor and a screen within a casing provided with an opening for the insertion and withdrawal of the screen, and a hinged closure for the opening of the casing, the closure being adapted to exert a leverage action on the screen during the closing movement thereof.

1,752,800. Mill. Adolf Steinbruckner, Duisburg, Germany. The mill has a cylindrical outer surface, pneumatic conveyor arranged on the outer surface of said work and adapted to operate concentrically thereto and to lead off ground material from the mill, an air conduit leading to said conveyor, and an outlet in said air conduit before its junction with said conveyor to by-pass a proportion of the air forced through the conduit to the conveyor.

1,752,612. Elevator Leg. Robert J. Owens and John L. Owens, Minneapolis, Minn. The leg comprises a casing, and a sheet metal partition dividing the casing into upper and lower compartments and having formed therein longitudinally extended corrugations affording rails on which the flights of an endless conveyor travel during their return movement, the rails being laterally spaced to leave a passageway for the belt of the conveyor, and of such height as to hold the belt out of contact with the partition.

1,751,760. Weighing Machine. Wm. H. Rees, Berkeley, Cal. A weighing and loading machine comprising a receptacle, means for feeding material to the receptacle, means for weighing the material in the receptacle, and mechanism including control means

spaced from the weighing means and responsive to the weight of the material in the receptacle for interrupting all but a dribble flow of material when less than the predetermined load has been fed into the receptacle, and for interrupting the dribble when substantially the predetermined load is in the receptacle.

1,752,290. Hammer Mill Feed Grinder. Chas. D. Ammon, Lincoln, Neb. A reel assembly for hammer mills including a plurality of plates arranged in crisscross relation and having central shaft apertures, a plurality of rods connecting the plates and holding them in fixed relation to each other whereby the reel assembly will remain as a unit when the central shaft is withdrawn therefrom, and releasable means on the rods for holding the plates in clamped relation between the extremities of the rods whereby the reel assembly may be readily assembled and disassembled.

1,751,898. Weighing on a Conveyor. Richard Uhlig, Bethlehem, Pa. A device for weighing material during its motion thru a conveyor, comprising a weighing device, a travelling belt mounted on reversing rollers and adapted to serve for the supply of the material to the device as well as for the discharge of the material therefrom, means for mounting the weighing device and the reversing rollers displaceably in the direction of travel of the belt for the purpose of changing at will the place of weighing of the material as well as the place of discharging the same from said device.

1,752,513. Seed Corn Testing Laboratory. Otto P. Tiemann, Bloomington, Ill. In a seed corn testing laboratory comprising a compartment sealed in a manner to maintain a substantially constant high temperature therein and having temperature control means therefor; a support in the compartment, a plurality of seed germinating trays disposed as a stack one above the other on the support in a manner to permit withdrawal thereof for the purpose of applying water thereto, and a rigid upright member adapted to be detachably fixed opposite the stack and having portions adapted to engage a plurality of the seed germinating trays when withdrawn to thereby co-operate with the support in maintaining the trays in upright position.

1,750,855. Portable Grain Elevator. Leonard D. Neighbor, Moline, assignor to Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. In a portable grain elevator, the combination of a frame comprising a rear axle, wheels mounted thereon, a front axle, steering wheels mounted thereon, a steering member projecting forwardly from the front axle and operatively connected with said latter wheels, an elevator tube, and means pivotally supporting said tube on the front end of the frame on a pivot axis disposed above the frame and intermediate

Cipher Codes

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Robinson Telegraphic Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth bound. \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 213 pages. Appendix of 60 pages contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. Private supplement of 68 pages; Ciphers arranged in Terminational Order. 40 pages, contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

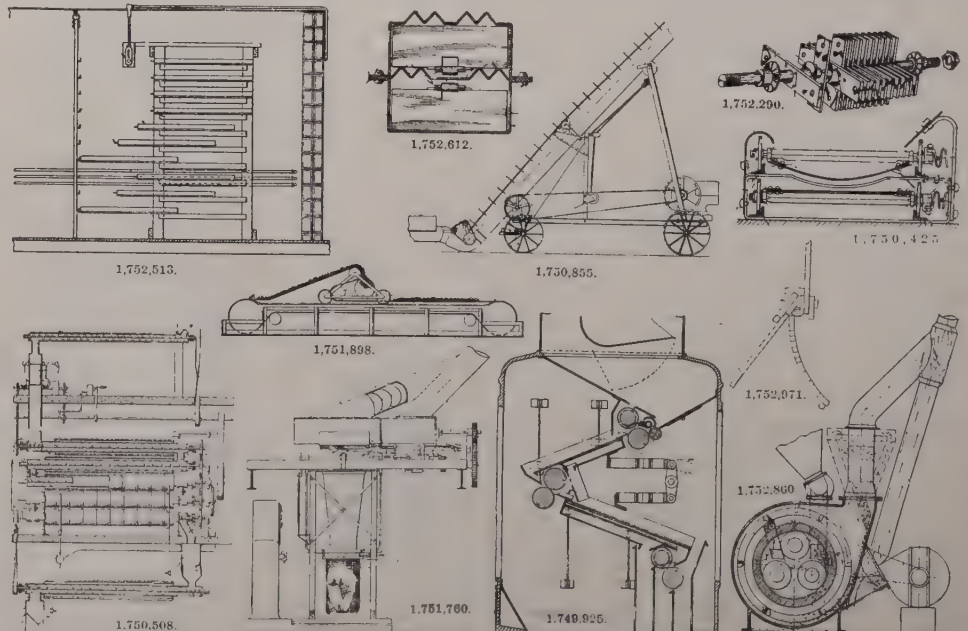
Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6¼x8¼ inches. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.



the ends of the tube, said pivot axis being located forwardly of the plane of the front axle, whereby to prevent the downwardly swinging front end of the tube which extends forwardly beyond the pivot axis from interfering with actuation of the steering member when the tube is elevated to operating position.

1,749,925. Cutting and Crushing Grain. Josef Schaefer, Frankfort-on-the-Main-Bockenheim, Germany, assignor to Miag Muhlenbau und Industrie Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfort-on-the-Main. In an apparatus for grinding grain, the combination of a pair of bladed cutting rolls, the blades of which operate to cut the single grains longitudinally into halves, a sieve to which the products are fed from the cutting rolls, a pair of smooth rolls at one end of the sieve and distanced a space a little less than the thickness of a halved grain, another sieve receiving the products from the smooth rolls, a second pair of bladed rolls to which particles are fed from the smooth rolls, and having their blades rotated at different speeds so that the blades act more than once on every particle of the grain produced by said pair of smooth rolls, and means for diverting portions of the products from the first named sieve past the smooth rolls and on to the second named sieve.

Fertilizer is to be classed among the costs of production by the farmer. In cases where the land is in need of it, the use of fertilizer is an investment that reduces the cost of production, by increasing returns. The wise elevator operator encourages the farmer to spend more that he may receive more.

Flour output of Minneapolis mills decreased from 15,003,000 bbls. in 1920 to 10,797,000 in 1929, while the output at Buffalo, N. Y., increased from 5,243,000 to 10,133,000 bbls. in 1929, according to the **Northwestern Miller**. Kansas City more than doubled its output and now ranks third with 7,986,000 bbls.

Supply Trade

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Standard Scale & Supply Co. has been adjudged a bankrupt.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A new steel drive chain to be known as the Link-Belt Hyper Chain has been developed by the Link-Belt Co. It is made from alloy steel, heat treated and uses a new type of pin and cotter.

Competition cannot be beaten by giving into it. The well advertised line with a firmly established trade-mark is not subject to the whims of competition in the same degree as a line that is bought only because the price is low.

Kansas City, Mo.—S. H. Stoltzfus has rejoined the staff of the Wolf Co. and will be the company's representative in the middle west. Mr. Stoltzfus was with the Wolf Co. previously for 17 years and spent much of his time in its engineering department.

Omaha, Neb.—John Morrison has become associated with the Bender Hoist Mfg. Co. in the capacity of sales manager. Since the death of D. H. Hinitt on Jan. 23, the company has been operated by Mrs. D. H. Hinitt, his widow.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit on Feb. 4, 1930, dismissed the appeal by defendant Magnetic Mfg. Co., from the decree of the Wisconsin District Court requiring the defendant to convey the legal title to letters patent No. 1,369,516 of Bethke to plaintiff and should account for infringement thereof.

Wichita, Kan.—The W. W. Feed Grinder Co., of this city, in putting out a new folder,

illustrating and describing the W. W. feed grinder, has included one full page of general information on mixed feeds, and a page of tested formulas for various feeds. Copies of this folder may be secured by writing to the above address.

Rockford, Ill.—The Rockford Power Machinery Co. has ready for distribution its bulletin No. 37, which contains a complete listing of all the Rockford Rebuilt and New equipment, giving prices, descriptions and illustrations. Readers of the Journal can secure a copy of this bulletin by writing the company.

Modern Conveniences from Waste Products

Corn stalks and ordinary sewage, allowed to decompose, forms methane gas, more commonly known as "swamp gas," and University of Illinois chemists are using this gas for heating and have found it can be used for replacing gasoline, or driving generators for production of electricity. These chemists are also recovering carbon dioxide from this combination and propose to put it to use through conversion into "dry ice."

Dr. A. M. Buswell, professor of sanitary chemistry at Illinois, and C. S. Boruff, are the chemists who have worked at the development. They believe they have an apparatus sufficiently simple to be installed by the average farmer, which will enable him to make his family sewage kick up a rumpus among the cornstalks and generate enough gas to do the cooking and light the lights in his home. No machinery is required. Bacteria from the sewage does the work.

Maybe grain dealers will be given an opportunity to add a device for this purpose to their list of sidelines.

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Have all the advantages and flexibility of Hess Steam Heat Driers

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I. C. Railway Elevator, Omaha, Nebr.

LET US PLAN A GRAIN DRYING PLANT FOR YOU

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Purchase of Mortgaged Crop.—Defendant purchasing crop of seed with constructive notice of plaintiff's outstanding mortgage on such crop, which mortgage was valid and subsistent, held liable to plaintiff for conversion of crop.—*Lee Smith v. Holquist*. Supreme Court of Idaho. 277 Pac. 574.

Warehousemen.—In an action to recover on contract of bailment under Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act (section 11130, C. O. S. 1921), warehouseman has burden of showing lawful excuse for failure to deliver cotton stored by bailor on legal demand by latter, and must prove that loss by fire was not due to his negligence.—*Traders Compress Co. v. Precure*. Supreme Court of Oklahoma. 282 Pac. 165.

Carrier's Delay in Presenting Check for Freight Charges.—Where carrier accepted check in payment of freight charges and did not present check until six days after delivery, when bank had closed its doors, carrier held entitled to recover freight charges under Interstate Commerce Rule dated September 15, 1906, requiring payment of charges in money, which has force and effect of United States statute.—*Fullerton Lumber Co. v. C., M., St. P. & P. R. Co.* U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 36 Fed. (2d) 180.

Chattel Mortgage No Lien on Subsequent Crops.—A chattel mortgage on crops to be thereafter sown and raised on the land of the mortgagee constitutes no lien on the land, and will attach only to such interest as mortgagee has in the crops when they come into being. Lien of chattel mortgage on crops did not attach as to crops planted after conveyance of land by mortgagee, particularly in absence of showing that they thereafter came into possession or ownership of land or property.—*U. S. Nat'l Bank of La Grande v. Wright*. Supreme Court of Oregon. 283 Pac. 2.

Warehouseman's Lien Superior to Chattel Mortgage.—Lien of warehouseman takes precedence over that of chattel mortgagee when latter has, expressly or impliedly, consented to, or acquiesced in, storage of goods by mortgagee. Plaintiff mortgagee had burden in replevin action of showing that warehouseman voluntarily surrendered any property stored by mortgagee. Presumption of law is against warehouseman's waiver of his lien, and intent to waive must be established by one asserting it. Warehouseman's lien is not waived when property is taken from warehouseman involuntarily as by a replevin suit.—*Zahner Mfg. Co. v. Harnish*. Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri. 24 S. W. (2d) 641.

Claim for Carrier's Delay.—As to delays in transit under uniform bill of lading, presentation of claim is essential condition precedent to right to recover for damages resulting therefrom, but, as to delays in loading and unloading, presentation of claim is not prerequisite. In action against express company for negligent delay, complaint, which leaves court in doubt as to class of delay of which plaintiff complained, should be made definite and certain, since Interstate Commerce Act (49 USCA §20(11)) and uniform bill of lading distinguish between delays in transit and delays in loading and unloading.—*Lays Bros. & Boss, Inc. v. American Ry. Express Co.* Supreme Court of New York. 239 N. Y. Supp. 478.

Waterway Allotments

The allotment of \$10,913,500 for this country's inland waterways has been approved by Sec. of War, P. J. Hurley. This money is to be spent for the "maintenance and improvement of existing river and harbor works."

Of chief interest to the grain trade are the following items: Milwaukee harbor, \$395,000; Missouri River, Kansas City to the mouth, \$2,200,000; Missouri River, Kansas City to Sioux City, \$500,000; Mississippi River, mouth of Wisconsin River to Minneapolis, \$425,000; Mississippi River, survey for 9 foot channel to Minneapolis, and Illinois River, \$600,000.

Wants Higher Rates

All rates on flour, grain, grain products and feed, carload and less carload, from Lexington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, and other points in Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind. and Ill., to destinations in Kentucky on and east of the line of the L. & N. from Louisville through Lebanon to Junction City then via C. N. O. & T. P. Railway to the Kentucky-Tennessee State line, will be revised if a proposal filed by interested railroads with the Southern Freight Association is approved.

Generally speaking, the proposal contemplates the cancellation of all commodity rates on grain, grain products and feed from points on and south of the Ohio river to the destination territory involved and the application of class 9 and class 10 rates in lieu thereof. From points north of the Ohio river rates are to be made on lowest combination using revised rates south of Cincinnati and Louisville.

New Complaints

23242. Collier Wenderoth, doing business as Wenderoth Grain Co., Ft. Smith, Ark., vs. K. C. S. et al. Rates in violation sections 1 and 3 of act, in connection with shipments of corn, points in Oklahoma to Ft. Smith, Ark., and there shelled and stored and shipped to Shreveport, La. Shippers at and like traffic moving to points on K. C. S. in Arkansas and Oklahoma preferred. Asks waiver of collection of out of line haul charges and cancellation of undercharge bills.

23257. Sioux City Grain Exchange et al., Sioux City, Ia., vs. C. B. & Q. et al. Rates and charges in violation of sections 1 and 3 of act, for switching grain and grain products, at Sioux City, as compared with practices at Omaha, Council Bluffs, Chicago, Kansas City and other markets. Asks rates, rules and charges for future and reparation.

Transportation Matters

An agreement to ship the grain owned by farm board's marketing agency by barge was reached at a recent conference in Chicago between Gen. Asburn and W. G. Kellogg, general manager of Grain Corporation. This will apply not only to grain bought and stored by farm board's agency in Minneapolis but to that grain purchased in other grain centers, notably Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha.

Persons having claims for damages against common carriers for property lost or damaged in transit are required to file a claim within nine months, according to a bill (H. R. 3141) ordered favorably reported to the House on Mar. 25 by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The measure, which amends the interstate commerce act, also changes the length of time for the beginning of action for damages from three to two years.

Commissioner R. D. Hayes of the Division of Canals and Waterways of New York announces that the Erie Canal as far west as Rochester, the Oswego Canal and the Cayuga and Seneca canals will open for navigation at noon on April 7. The Erie Canal from Rochester westward will open for navigation at noon Saturday, April 12. The opening date for the Champlain Canal will be announced later. It will probably be just after the middle of April.

That the projected St. Lawrence Waterway, if completed, will carry by 1945 a tonnage greater than that which now passes through either the Suez or Panama canals is the conclusion reached by Fayette S. Warner, of the Political Science Department of the University of Pennsylvania, through a study of the future movement of iron ore and coal in their relation to the proposed highway. The study was made under the direction of the Industrial Research Department of the University's Wharton School of Finance and Commerce with the primary object of throwing additional light on the question of whether the freight that would be available for shipment through the projected waterway would be sufficient to warrant the development of the project.

The shipping season on the upper Mississippi officially opened Mar. 27 when the steamer Wynoka of the Mississippi-Warrior Barge lines pulled away from the municipal dock at St. Louis for St. Paul. With four barges in tow and a cargo of approximately 5,000 tons, the Wynoka arrived in St. Paul on Apr. 4. Service on the lower Mississippi, between St. Louis and New Orleans, has been in operation since Mar. 4.

Proposes Change in Commerce Act

A bill designed to facilitate the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission by assigning certain portions of its duties to an individual commissioner or a board composed by employees of the commission has been introduced in the House by Representative Parker (Rep.), New York, chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Full authority to hear and determine cases and to make decisions and issue orders which shall have the same force and effect as though issued by the commission, is granted to the individual commissioner or the board to which such work is assigned, under the terms of the bill. The bill provides, however, that any party affected by any order or decision handed down by the agency shall have the right to file a petition to the commission for a reconsideration and rehearing of the case.

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W. S. Braudt
Aud. and Treas.
Champaign, Ill.

Harry J. Berman
General Counsel
Chicago, Ill.

Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes

The spring meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held at the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, Neb., on April 26.

Jerome, Ida.—The Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers association recently received \$195,095.73 payment in full for seed in their Blackfoot warehouse when it was destroyed by fire in January.—I. M. D.

The Wisconsin State Seed laboratory reports having received more than 4,000 samples of seeds for testing during the first two and a half months of this year, against 2,535 for the same period in 1929.

Minns, a new variety of oats developed at the Minn. Exp. Sta'n, is recommended for at least a trial in that state and a limited amount of seed will be available for distribution in 1931. Minota and Victory oats have been dropped from the recommended list as they return lower yields and are susceptible to stem rust.

Bozeman, Mont.—The 1929 alfalfa seed crop in Montana was the largest in history and the average quality of the seed was very good, according to W. D. Hay, seed analyst at the Montana State college. Purity and germination, on the average, is about the same as in 1928. To date about 4,200 samples of seeds have been received for testing. This is about the same as in previous years up to this time of the year, according to the analyst.

New Seed Trademarks

THE WESTERN SEED CO., Denver, Colo., filed ser. No. 294,196, the words "Gold Seal" with the design of a seal, for field, garden, flower, timothy and alfalfa seeds.

GOLDBERG SEED & FEED CO., Fargo, N. D., filed ser. No. 289,513, the word "Supreme" and the design of a crown within two circles, for field, garden and vegetable seed.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchell Hill Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Distribution of Seed Loan Funds

Distribution of the \$6,000,000 recently appropriated by Congress for loaning to farmers in storm, flood and drought stricken areas, is being arranged, by the U. S. D. A. The resolution provided for loans in 15 states where the Secretary of Agri., finds a need for such assistance.

For the prompt handling of applications four field offices are being established at widely separated points. Applications for loans from Vir., No. Car., So. Car., Ala., and Fla., will be received at the Farmers' Seed Loan Office, Columbia, S. C.; those from Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mo., and Okla., will be handled at a similar office in the Old Custom House, St. Louis, Mo.; those from Mont., No. Dak., and Minn. from an office at Grand Forks, N. Dak., and those from the flood areas in the Rio Grande Valley in New Mex., from an office at Albuquerque, N. Mex. The necessary forms have been printed and are now being distributed to committees in the counties in which loans are to be made.

Senate Seed Rates Too High

While the Farm Seed Association, the National Grange and other organizations have gone on record officially as only being opposed to the increase of from 4 to 8 cents per pound in the duty on alsike clover seed, there are many who are saying that other proposed increases are too high. Bent grass seed, on which the present rate is 2 cents, the House proposal 10 and that of the Senate 40 cents per pound, is one upon which it is hoped a decided reduction from the Senate proposal may be obtained.

Seed Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during March, as compared with March, 1929, in bushels (except where otherwise noted), were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	11,000	230,000	1,000	.....
Duluth	17,786	37,332	.....	11,525
Ft. William	8,180	17,856	2,925	.....
Milwaukee	18,590	8,580	2,860	4,290
Minneapolis	132,570	327,940	146,230	349,780
Montreal	.....	65,100	.....	.....
New York	376,000	.....	.....	.....
Superior	4,925	22,460	22,065	.....
KAFIR AND MILO MAIZE				
Denver	7,800	6,500	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	342,000	.....	569,000	.....
Galveston†	.....	.....	204,196	.....
Houston†	.....	.....	55,714	.....
Hutchinson	119,900	265,100	.....	.....
Kansas City	326,700	705,100	319,000	451,000
St. Joseph	7,500	16,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	.....	158,400	.....	44,400
Wichita	37,500	28,600	32,500	16,900

†Kafir only.

CLOVER

Chicago, lbs.	1,588,000	1,616,000	1,696,000	654,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	153,275	74,790	2,394,507	2,187,425
New York, bags	.....	.....	1,212	2,105
Toledo, bags	.....	3,723	.....	7,522

TIMOTHY

Chicago, lbs.	1,229,000	802,000	3,194,000	1,478,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	130,590	1,080	297,985	318,110
Toledo, bags	.....	1,487	.....	2,200

SORGHUMS

Cincinnati	1,400	1,400	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	320,600	548,800	86,800	130,200
New Orleans	4,200	7,000	.....	.....

CANE SEED

Ft. Worth	117,700	128,700	14,300	17,600
Hutchinson	15,400	50,600	.....	.....
Kans. City	33,350	7,600	.....	36,800
Wichita	19,500	37,700	7,800	6,500

Overrules Seed Concern's Protest

Overruling protests of the Prunty Seed & Grain Co. of St. Louis, the U. S. Customs Court finds that merchandise invoiced as thistle seed, and appraised as niger seed, was properly taxed by the collector, at the rate of 6c per pound, under the provision in Paragraph 762, Tariff Act of 1922, for all other garden and field seeds not specially provided for. Claim was made by the St. Louis concern for free entry, as oil-bearing seed, under Paragraph 1626, or, in the alternative for duty at one of the following rates: 1c per pound, under Paragraph 762, by similitude to canaryseed; 2c per pound, under Paragraph 760, as sunflower seed; or at 2c per pound, as all other grass seed not specially provided for, under Paragraph 761.

Judge Waite wrote the opinion in this case, setting aside the claims of the importers and affirming the collector's assessment at the 6c per pound rate.

The Indiana Seed Law

With the coming of seeding time farmers are purchasing seed. Attention is called to the fact that the seed law is essentially a "correct labeling law" and every purchaser should read and study the tags which must tell "truthfully" the contents of the bag.

It is not unlawful for any firm or individual to offer for sale red clover seed of low germination, containing 10 per cent dodder seed and 15 per cent buckhorn and plantain for example, so long as the tag reveals these facts. Then the responsibility rests upon the buyer. If he accepts the seed as described on the tag, he has no complaint to offer for inferior seed purchased.

No Action Yet

No definite date has thus far been set by the Federal Trade Commission for the trade practice conference with representatives of the seed industry. This, however, does not mean that the matter has gone to default, and a definite announcement as to the date for the conference is expected soon.

Cereal Chemists' Convention

The present indications are that the 16th annual convention of the Am. Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, which is to be held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, May 5-9, will be the best ever held. The location is ideal and elaborate plans are already being made for sight seeing trips and amusements.

Among the speakers who will have a special message for the grain trade, will be C. O. Swanson, who will talk on storing combined wheat; C. F. Davis, who will talk on factors affecting protein determination, and F. L. Gunderson, whose subject will be, "Irradiated Cereals."

The Soviet is said to have consolidated 14,264,000 peasant household into 110,200 collective farms, each having an area of 2,000 acres. Over one-half the farms have been collectivized.

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover, alsike and timothy as of Apr. 5:

	High	Low	Close	Yr ago
Clover:				
Domestic Cash New	\$11.60	\$11.60	\$11.60	\$17.50
Prime Choice Cash New	12.00	12.00	12.00	.....
October	12.50	12.50	12.50	.....
December	12.70	12.70	12.70	.....
Imported Cash Old	9.00	9.00	9.00	13.00
Alsike:				
Cash	11.00	11.00	11.00	20.00
Timothy:				
Cash New	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.90

Washing of Smutty Wheat

By John H. Cox, Senior Marketing Specialist,
and Harold E. Earp, Assistant Marketing
Specialist, Grain Investigations,
Grain Division, U. S. D. A.

During the last few years the problem of grading and marketing smutty wheat has become a large one. The percentage of cars of wheat receipts grading "Smutty" for which smut data are available, for the crop year of 1923, was 4.1 per cent. The percentage increased each year until the crop year 1926, when the percentage of wheat receipts grading "Smutty" was 11.8 per cent. In the States east of the Rocky Mountains, 727,922,000 bus. of wheat was grown in 1926. During the year the total inspections of receipts of wheat east of the Rockies were 548,846 cars. Of these inspections, 392,183 cars have smut data available that show whether the wheat was smutty or not. If the smut percentage found in a large portion of car receipts was applied to the total receipts, there would have been approximately 80,000,000 bus. of wheat grading "Smutty." Wheat is sometimes graded more than once because of intermarket shipments, but, as probably 25 per cent would be a conservative estimate of the wheat that was graded more than once, we have approximately 60,000,000 bus. of smutty wheat raised east of the Rocky Mountains for the crop year of 1926 and which were graded at the markets.

When elevators began to wash wheat, much of the smutty wheat from a large territory was shipped to them for washing and conditioning. As the grain washed by the elevator could be used by mills not equipped with washers, a wider distribution could be obtained for the wheat that was originally smutty.

Washing Smutty Wheat.—Many private elevators and mills have been equipped with wheat washers or scouring machines. If a large number of smut balls are in the wheat, they should be removed by a fan, or the smut balls should be pulverized by running thru a scouring machine before washing. Smut balls become tough and difficult to break and pulverize when they are wet. After washing the wheat, elevators usually dry it to the original moisture content. If the wheat needs a second washing to remove the smut, the grain is dried and then washed and then dried again. Some elevators have two washers installed together, so that the wheat can be washed a second time, if necessary. The second machine can be used without water, so that some of the water taken up by the wheat in the first washing can be thrown off by the swift whirling of the machine. Some mills wash the wheat and grind it without tempering. If this is done, drying is not necessary.

The grade for treated wheat is given as if the wheat were not treated and a notation is made on the certificate as to the kind of treatment. The wheat can be milled or sold

for milling purposes without further treatment; for, when milled, the flour and other mill products are not contaminated with smut spores.

Result of Washing Test.—In a series of recent tests 18 different lots of wheat were run through washers at different elevators and a study was made of the results, including smut spore count, test weight per bushel, moisture, and number of bushels before and after treatment. In a sample of 50 grams the maximum of spores in any one of the 18 lots before washing was 68,888,820; the minimum of spores was 5,111,106; and the average number of smut spores was 34,759,224. The maximum number of smut spores left in any of the 18 lots after washing was 8,333,325, the minimum number 999,999, and the average number 2,833,330. One lot had 888,888 spores left in the wheat after treatment, but had, in addition, one-half of a smut ball to 100 grams of wheat. The average number of spores given was considerably less than one smut ball to 50 grams. Wheat with this number of spores can be milled satisfactorily.

The test weight per bushel of the wheat that was washed was changed according to the treatment given. If the wheat kernels are covered with smut spores, the test weight per bushel is less than if the same numbers of spores are in the form of smut balls. If the smut is in the form of balls, and they are not excessive in number, the test weight per bushel after washing and drying is less than the original weight. If the kernels are covered with any substance like smut, lime, or elevator dust, the test weight is lighter than if no foreign substance is present, because the kernels will not pack in the test kettle so closely as they otherwise would.

The bran of the wheat is roughened some-

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Mention Grain Dealers Journal

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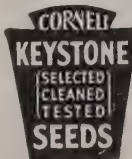


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what by washing and interferes with the packing of the kernels in the test kettle. It is known that if mature dry wheat becomes wet and has a high moisture content, it does not reach the former test weight per bushel, even if it reaches the former moisture content. The bran wrinkles or roughens in the process of wetting and drying, and air spaces are left within the kernel. These air spaces probably do not occur within the kernel in the washing process, as only about 2 per cent of moisture is added. They do occur in dead ripe, dry wheat, that is standing in the field ready for combining, if the wheat becomes wet from rains and heavy dews.

Eight lots of wheat were washed and dried only once. On one of these lots the test weight was not made, and two lots were washed and dried twice. The test weight per bushel of five of the eight lots was less after treatment than before treatment; whereas the test weight per bushel of the other two lots was greater. The original test weight per bushel of these other two lots was more or less affected by the spores on the kernel. The average test weight per bushel of these seven lots before treatment was 55.2 pounds, and the average test weight per bushel of the same lots after treatment was 55.1 pounds. The other lots on which a test weight per bushel was made before and after treatment, were run through a scouring machine, or were run through the washer without water which gave a scouring effect. All of these lots showed a higher test weight per bushel after treatment than before treatment. The average test weight per bushel of the original grain in these ten lots was 55.6 pounds; the average test weight per bushel after treatment was 56.9 pounds. The lots, therefore, averaged 1.3 pounds heavier after treatment, which was due to the scouring.

The moisture content of wheat from 17 lots before washing was 13.8 per cent; the moisture content of the same lots after treatment and drying was 13.9 per cent. Four of the 17 lots were washed twice and were dried after each washing, with the exception of one lot which was run through the scouring machine after the first wash. Drying the grain after washing facilitates handling through the elevator, and if the wheat is to be washed twice, it is well to dry. If two washers are installed together, so that the wheat can go through both washers at one operation, only one drying is necessary.

The loss of weight in washing wheat depends upon the quantity of smut present by weight, other material that will be lost in the operation such as chaff, small seeds, and broken wheat, and the loss in drying. Drying may not be required if the wheat is to be milled at once, as most of the moisture is on the outside of the kernels and takes the place of the tempering in the preparation of the wheat for milling. The greatest loss of any of the lots of wheat washed and otherwise treated was 5.36 per cent. This lot had a large number of smut balls which amounted to several per cent of the total weight of the wheat. This lot was first scoured to break up the smut balls and this operation always breaks up some wheat, which is lost. The smallest loss was 0.58 per cent. This wheat was washed and dried twice. There is usually less loss in drying large quantities of grain through the drier than small quantities. This lot had 0.4 per cent more moisture after drying than the original grain contained. The loss would have been approximately 1.0 per cent, if the moisture had been the same after drying as before. The average loss in weight for the entire 17 lots was 1.12 per cent.

Seed Retailer Liable for Failure to Use Disclaimer

John G. Hartman, farmer, went into the seed and feed store of the Barnes Grain & Feed Co., Yakima, Wash., and asked Mr. Pitcher of that company for alfalfa seed, testifying that the conversation was as follows:

"Is it any good?"

"Just as good as any," was Mr. Pitcher's reply.

The sales slip had no printing evidencing any disclaimer of warranty as to kind or quality of the seed. There was printed on the sack "Hardy Utah Alfalfa."

Pitcher testified that there was attached to the sack a tag on which was printed the following: "Barnes Grain & Feed Co. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of any seeds it sends out, and will be in no way responsible for the crop." Hartman testified positively to the contrary; that is, that there was no such tag or printing attached to or upon the sack. Two or three days later another, smaller quantity of the same kind of seed, contained in the same kind of a sack, about half full, was purchased by Hartman from the feed company.

There was introduced in behalf of the feed company, evidence tending to show that there was an established custom in Yakima county and the state of Washington, known generally in Yakima county, that seed dealers did not warrant seed sold by them as to kind or quality. The purpose of this evidence was to lend support of Pitcher's testimony as to express disclaimer of warranty, and also as tending to negative any implied warranty as to kind or quality of the seed on the part of the feed company. Hartman and Kunkel planted the seed on their farm under such circumstances as to the nature of the soil, preparation thereof, and aftercare by irrigation, that they should and would have, in all probability, produced thereby a good crop of alfalfa if the seed had been good alfalfa seed; but it produced a worthless crop, consisting almost wholly of "yellow trefoil."

The Supreme Court of Washington, deciding in favor of plaintiff Hartman Feb. 3, 1930, said: "While we have noticed Hartman looked at a sample of the seed when he made the purchase, the testimony of experts and other experienced persons was, in substance, that alfalfa seed and 'yellow trefoil' seed can be distinguishable only by a very careful inspection by an experienced person, and even then the distinction can only be made with certainty by a microscopic examination of the seed with a suitable instrument."

The applicable rule seems to us to be well stated in the text of 24 R. C. L. 199, as follows:

"The better view seems to be that in the sale of seed necessarily intended for planting and which is totally unfit for seed if not fertile, a warranty will ordinarily be implied that it is fit for such purpose, that is, that it is reasonably fertile seed and will germinate if properly planted, and that it is reasonably free from impurities and noxious weed seeds; and affirmations by the seller that seed sold is good seed or the like may, like other affirmations as to quality or the like, constitute what are generally classified as express warranties."—284 Pac. Rep. 754.

Clear away from the premises all trash that may serve as a lodging place for the locomotive spark.

Efforts are constantly being made by various members of Congress, to curb the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the U. S. Supreme Court and even the President of the United States. Nothing, however, has been done to put a curb upon the mouths of radical members, but certainly some way ought to be found to "shut off some of the gas" that comes in a constant stream.

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Alfalfa — Clovers — Redtop
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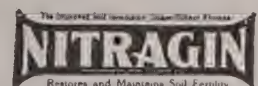
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The big demand for NITRAGIN—The Original Legume Inoculator, established 30 years ago—has made the Soy Bean, Cow Pea price cut possible. Price cut advertised in 35 farm publications. Every NITRAGIN Seedsman will profit.

Write for Dealer Discounts



THE NITRAGIN COMPANY

INC.

MILWAUKEE

WISCONSIN

Feedstuffs

Protests Oil Meal and Cake Duty

At a recent regional meeting of the Oregon Feed Dealers' Ass'n, the organization directed its officers to enter an active protest against the proposed duty on oil meal and oil meal cake.

Opposition to the duty which amounts to \$6.00 per ton and has already been put into the tariff bill by the senate, is based upon its anticipated detrimental effect upon the poultry and dairy industries in the north-west.

As originally written the amendment provided a duty on soy bean meal and cake. This was later expanded to include all oil meals and oil meal cake. Commenting on this proposed duty, President Theda said:

"Our opposition to this duty is based on a desire to maintain every possible advantage for Oregon poultrymen and dairy-men. Proponents of the tariff allege its need to protect soy beans and other oil meal producers in the central west and south. We contend that this is illogical because a tariff wall of approximately \$12.00 per ton freight already exists between here and the middle west on this commodity. Moreover, we, on the coast, require oriental meals as a source of protein concentrates for poultry and dairy use, and this proposed tariff would simply mean the addition of \$6.00 per ton to all protein concentrates used in commercial feeds. This would be a serious blow to Oregon farmers, and one which we are determined to prevent, if possible."

Feed Business Good

In a spring letter to the trade, Sherman T. Edwards, of S. T. Edwards & Co., says that when business in general is bad, the feed manufacturing business is good, and he draws this conclusion from a personal experience of more than 30 years. Among other things, he says:

"Manufactured feed made from ground, sweet products, properly milled and accurately mixed according to the best tested commercial formulae, when properly fed, will show the feeder from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a ton gain over the use of whole grain and home mixtures besides the cost of manufacture.

"Some of the smartest men in the feed industry are the men who see this and are improving their plants, building new ones, cutting costs per ton by installing better machinery and getting ready for the feeder specialist. They are selling the good feeder as he learns of the benefits to be secured from quality feeds. Special attention is being given to high-class mixing machinery, especially percentage feeders, more than ever before. Part of this is due to education and part is due to the fact that a large number of feeds now contain specially-prepared high concentrates like dried buttermilk, dried skimmed milk and several other elements

Hay Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during March, as compared with March, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Cincinnati	6,050	8,833	.....	.....
Denver	627	1,122	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	517	627	22	33
Kans. City	23,268	29,568	14,952	13,608
Milwaukee	128	387	.....	12
Seattle .....	.....	431	.....	.....

that range in cost from \$100 to \$200 a ton against many of the standard articles used with them, such as bran middlings, ground oats, corn, etc., ranging in price around \$30 to \$40 a ton, so it is very important that mixing equipment be more accurate than heretofore. Improper equipment can easily lose the total cost of the most modern and accurate set of feeders in thirty days. We know of single feed manufacturers using over two million pounds of dried buttermilk and dried skimmed milk in their manufactured feeds annually."

Banquet Speaker Secured

Secretary Brown, of the Am. Feed Mfr's Ass'n, says that Captain T. Dinsmore Upton, of Muskegon, Mich., has been secured as the banquet speaker at the annual meeting which is to be held at French Lick Springs, Ind., on May 22-24. Captain Upton, who has been a football coach, a soldier and a labor mediator, has a country-wide reputation as an after dinner speaker, and his subject "Funny Side Up," is a guaranty, that a hilarious time will be had at the annual banquet.

Discovers a New Cattle Feed

Through use of Hevea rubber seed meal, a by-product which heretofore has been a waste, a new dairy feed has been discovered through experiments conducted by C. W. Holdaway, professor of dairy husbandry, and Dr. W. B. Ellett, professor of agricultural chemistry at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.

Rubber seed meal, a new high protein cattle-feeding concentrate, is a by-product from the processing of kernels of the seed of the para rubber tree, large quantities of which are available each year. Between 2,500 and 3,000 tons of the pulp are processed at Norfolk, Va., alone every year. The seeds yield between 40 and 50 per cent of a drying oil, used in the paint industry, while the pulp from the process is the by-product which it has now reported is an excellent cattle feed because of its protein content.

Brazilians are hoping a calamity will overtake their next coffee crop. The U. S. Farm Board will be delighted by the destruction of the 1930 wheat crop.

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during February, 1930, compared with February, 1929, and for the eight months ending with February, are reported in short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	February		Eight Mos. Ended	
	1929	1930	February 1929	February 1930
Hay	1,479	566	9,361	6,279
Cottonseed Cake	23,940	3,039	161,814	100,705
Linseed Cake	20,794	15,897	179,703	219,255
Other Oil Cake	1,729	539	16,713	18,086
Cottonseed Meal	2,590	1,879	82,039	61,320
Linseed Meal	937	1,088	5,608	5,549
Other Oil Meal	339	381	2,479	4,235
Mixed Dairy Feeds	301	160	*	1,405
Mixed Poultry Feeds	523	465	*	4,092
Other Mixed Feeds	1,395	451	18,820	8,786
All Other Feeds	4,728	1,597	38,848	11,561

*Not reported prior to January, 1929.

Books Received

IDEAL GRAIN STORAGE TABLE for the state of Minnesota, gives the storage rates on grain and the delivery rates, authorized by the state laws, and a table showing the accumulation of storage per bu. by days over a period of two years. Price, \$1. Sold by Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

CANADIAN TRADE INDEX, annual issue of 1930, contains a special export section wherein a summary of Canada's export trade is given; an alphabetical list of Canadian manufacturers, with addresses, branches, export representatives, trade marks, brands, etc.; a directory of the manufacturers, classified according to the products they make; a map of Canada; a directory of exporters of agricultural produce and allied products, forwarding agents, export merchants, etc. The information is indexed and cross indexed to make finding desired information easy. This sixth annual edition has 885 pages. Published by the Canadian Manufacturers' Ass'n, Inc., 67 Yonge St., Toronto, Can. Price, \$6.

COST OF TERMINAL HANDLING.—A brochure of 20 pages by W. R. Scott, sec'y, gives a clear exposition of the small cost of handling grain thru a terminal market. At Kansas City, for example, the average commission per car was \$22.95 on wheat, and \$15 on corn and oats in 1929, while the selling price approximated \$1,912 for wheat, \$1,275 for corn and \$950 for oats. Out of these commissions the commission merchant pays all his expenses, including office rent, clerk hire, telephone and telegraph tolls and other costs of doing business. As Professor Weld says, the commissions are lowest for the great staple commodities sold thru organized market places. Published by the Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

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MILL FEEDS GRAIN FLOUR

Carlots — Or Split Cars

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The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

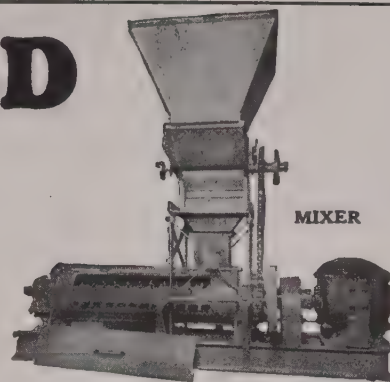
Grain Dealers Journal

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

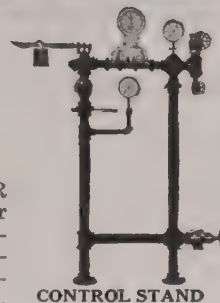
OLD FASHIONED

GRUENDLER is OLD FASHIONED in one way—THOROUGHNESS. We find that "old fashioned" thoroughness frequently means less profit for GRUENDLER but invariably means big dividends for the GRUENDLER user.

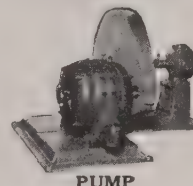
To the right we are showing our THOROUGH Control Stand on our Molasses Mixer. We have taken all guess work out of this process, our THOROUGH percentage gauge controlled by the weight shown makes the flow exact, the altitude gauge shows exactly where the Molasses is, the lower dial shows your exact pressure and the large dial in the center gives you the exact quantity by weight or gallons. This is THOROUGH. We also show our pump and also the Mixer proper. Note the large hopper, there is a percentage feeder built right in and the tips on the flights are renewable. This feature of renewable tips is a big step toward improvement as the replacement cost is very little. You merely replace the tips when worn.



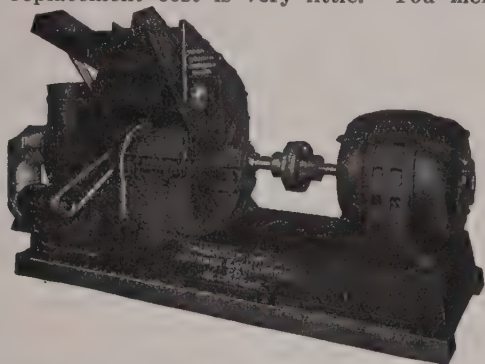
MIXER



CONTROL STAND



PUMP



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Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
2915-17 North Market Street St. Louis, Mo. Dept. 6

The Haines Feed Mixer

(Patented)

The Haines mixer is built with receiving hopper below floor as illustrated or with receiving hopper above floor. Both types equipped with feeding screw in receiving hopper and vibrating sacking platform. Made in two sizes:

Model No. 1—50 cu. ft. or 40 bushels

Model No. 3—100 cu. ft. or 80 bushels

Furnished with pulley for belt drive or with electric motor for independent operation. No elevator required. Uses little power and minimum floor space. Shipped completely assembled ready for operation.



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Local tie-up. Samples will be sent to dog owners in your city carrying your name as the source of supply. Window and counter displays, samples, folders, booklets, and newspaper mats are also furnished free.

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You can get a stock of Miller's with a surprisingly small investment. Turn-over will be quick. Steady repeat business insures steady profits. Send for special dealer's proposition today.

Battle Creek Dog Food Co.
464 State Street
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN



Feed Trade Notes

According to the United States department of agriculture, dairying is America's greatest industry. During 1929 the value of dairy products in the United States totaled nearly \$3,000,000,000.

Vancouver, Wash.—The Superior Feed Co. has been organized here, with other

stores at Woodland and Ridgefield. The company has taken over the stores of the old Finnegan & Russell Feed Co. The La Center store of Finnegan & Russell is now being operated independently by T. and P. Finnegan.

According to the U. S. D. A. the production of the principal grains in the U. S. S. R. (Russia) for the year 1929, were as follows: Wheat, 738,908,000 bus.; corn, 165,739,000 bus.; oats, 1,144,325,000 bus.; rye, 796,018,000 bus., and barley, 337,579,000 bus.

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station says that computed from the sale of tax tags there were 1,370,120 tons of feeds sold in the state during the year ending Aug. 31, 1929. This is an increase of 143,238 tons from the preceding year and of 188,582 tons from the year 1926-27.

Hog Futures Market a Success

Charles A. Wilson, president of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, says the new hog futures market, established the first of March, is a success beyond question.

The first month's business amounted to 184 cars sold, representing 13,250 hogs, weighing 3,036,000 pounds. Hogs actually delivered on contracts amounted to 315,470 pounds. Prices ranged from a high of \$12 a hundred pounds for September lights, down to \$9.50 on March heavies. These prices for "futures" were in the formative period and somewhat irregular, he explained, but they now have been stabilized.

The volume of trading for the opening

month was about twice as large as anticipated. As the only hog futures market in the world, the new exchange is being watched closely not only by all of the United States but by Europe and South America as well.

For Cash Only

Thirty-three elevators located in Shiawassee, Genesee, Clinton, and Saginaw Counties, Mich., which were represented at a meeting held at Owosso on Mar. 27, voted in favor of adopting an all-cash policy to take effect in approximately 60 days. The new policy will mean that the elevators agreeing to the plan will sell all commodities on a cash basis.

According to the decision of the elevator men at the meeting, it is expected that the new policy will go into practice after 60 days' notice to patrons, which was to be given immediately. It is expected that every elevator in the four Central Michigan counties will adopt the new practice.

The cash policy has been in effect with very good results in Hillsdale and Lenawee counties since Jan. 1; it was stated by A. G. White of the Cutler-Dickinson Company of Adrian, who was secured to outline the plan at the meeting.

It was brought out in the discussion that factors of general business, arising particularly from necessary re-adjustments in operating policies, had made the proposed change to cash dealing imperative. The opinion was expressed that such a policy was bound to come into general business, and it was predicted that the time was not far distant when every elevator in the state would take similar action.

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FOR EVERY PURPOSE

PROMPT SERVICE

FAVORABLE
PRICES

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The X in NOPCO solves the Vitamin D Equation

NOPCO-X Is Manufactured to a
Definite High Standard of Potency

THROUGH an exclusive license granted by the authorities of Columbia University, National Oil Products Company holds the key to the Vitamin D problem. At will, we can increase the Vitamin D potency of Cod Liver Oil to any desired extent by simply adding more of the concentrate produced under this exclusive license. In actual practice, feed manufacturers find that 2½ lbs. of any oil is the smallest amount which can be properly mixed with the feed.

THIS CONCENTRATE IS NOT A SYNTHETIC VITAMIN D. IT IS THE NATURAL VITAMIN D ELEMENT AS FOUND IN COD LIVER OIL.

X signifies the potency guaranteed to supply adequate Vitamin D when mixed in feed at the rate of 5 lbs. per ton. In NOPCO-XX, the potency has been further increased so that only 2½ lbs. per ton of feed is required.

Fortified Under Laboratory Control

The preparation of a fortified cod liver oil is a highly technical process. Our biological laboratory is subject to the supervision of Dr. Theodore Zucker of Columbia University.

First, the basic cod liver oil is tested biologically for Vitamins A and D. The concentrate is tested for Vitamin D, after which exactly the right amount is added to the basic cod liver oil to produce NOPCO-X or NOPCO-XX, as the case may be.

As a final proving, the fortified oil is fed at the recommended rate to chicks kept in a room devoid of sunlight. These chicks, at the

age of eight weeks, must show proper development and complete freedom from rickets.

These tests make the NOPCO Guarantee effective. Without proper biological tests any guarantee of Vitamin D potency is meaningless.

Why take chances with new and unproved products when more than four hundred feed manufacturers have found that the X in NOPCO solves the Vitamin D equation, satisfactorily and economically.

Write us for complete plan and prices.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

Executive Office and Factory: 35 Essex St., Harrison, N. J. Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill. St. Johns, N. F.

Fish Meal for Hogs

Fish meals of different kinds got a very thoro tryout in fattening rations used in a recent pig feeding experiment at the Iowa agricultural experiment station. Menhaden fish meal, a concentrated high grade protein feed, similar to tankage but made from the whole menhaden fish, produced the best results in the tests. The first comparison made in the experiment was between the straight protein supplements, self-fed in a shelled corn and mineral ration. In the test, pigs on shelled corn and tankage gained 1.04 pounds per day on an average daily feed consumption of 4.7 pounds of corn, .44 pound of tankage and .016 pound of minerals. The total feed requirement for a 100-pound gain was 496 pounds, costing \$8.34.

Pigs on shelled corn and menhaden fish meal gained 1.67 pounds per head daily and ate six pounds of shelled corn, .56 pound of fish meal and .029 pound of mineral daily. The total feed requirements for a 100-pound gain was 369 pounds, costing \$6.63. Tankage and fish meal were each charged at four cents per pound or \$80 per ton in these tests. Corn cost \$1.46 per hundred and the minerals, \$65 per ton. The next comparison of the proteins reported was made in a trinity mixture containing 25 per cent linseed oil meal and 25 per cent alfalfa meal, the fish meal being compared to tankage and each constituting 50 per cent of the trinity mixture. Pigs on the trinity mixture with tankage gained 1.4 pounds per day, eating 4.9 pounds of corn, 1.22 pounds of the trinity mixture and .019 pounds of minerals daily.

They required 437 pounds of feed, costing \$7.94 per 100 pounds of gain. Pigs on the trinity mixture, with the fish meal replacing tankage, gained 1.56 pounds per head daily, eating 5.32 pounds of corn, .91 pound of the trinity mixture and .014 pound of mineral daily. They took 395 pounds of feed, costing \$6.71 for 100 pounds of gain. Combinations with other supplements are reported in the experiment, but cheapest gains

and highest returns are shown where the straight menhaden fish meal is used with shelled corn and a mineral.

Soybean Meal for Dairy Cattle

Extensive feeding experiments have been conducted in the United States and several European countries comparing soybean meal and soybean cake with cottonseed meal and linseed meal as a supplement in the dairy ration. Soybean meal has been found equal to cottonseed meal and linseed meal for milk and butterfat production.

At the Delaware station results obtained showed that in feeding soybean meal and ground soybeans as protein supplements in the dairy ration a pound of digestible protein in ground soybeans was more efficient for milk production than a pound of digestible protein in soybean meal. Because of the high protein content of soybean meal it has a higher value per ton than ground soybeans, as much of the oil has been removed.

At the same station it was found that 1 lb. of digestible protein in peanut meal is 3 per cent more efficient for milk production than 1 lb. of digestible protein in soybean meal, but with the protein content of the soybean meal the latter has a higher value per ton than peanut meal.

The Ohio station in comparing the value of soybean meal and linseed meal for milk production, found the two practically equal, the difference being only 2 per cent in favor of the soybean meal.—From *Soybean Utilization*, *Farmers Bulletin 1617*, U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Germany's reichstag on Mar. 25 adopted a proposal authorizing a possible increase in the duty on wheat to a maximum of 120 marks, about \$28.50, a ton. The vote was 273 to 123. The former maximum duty was 95 marks per ton. The cables from Europe declare the purpose is to use the authority in case the United States government dumps large quantities of wheat on the German market. Tit for tat.

could be brought to them and there was no loss of cattle by starvation like in so many other instances.

I made a complete analysis of Spanish moss and compared it in the following table with other green stuffs: like Bermuda grass, red clover and alfalfa, also I included oats and rice bran. The analyses of Bermuda grass, red clover, alfalfa and oats are from the best American authorities on feed and feeding: "Henry and Morrison." Our rice bran analysis is an average for the last three years, made by the State Department at Baton Rouge, which checks very closely with the tests run at our laboratory in Abbeville.

Looking at the following table the reader will notice that the Spanish moss has about the same protein content as Bermuda grass, but is somewhat lower than red clover and alfalfa. However, it excels all three in the fat content, being about three times as high as either of them. Comparing the two concentrates: oats and rice bran, one can see that our rice bran in its actual analysis excels the oats by 1 per cent in protein and fully 10 per cent in the fat content.

Analysis of Spanish Moss as compared with other feed stuffs.

	Spanish Moss	Bermuda Grass	Red Clover	Alfalfa	Oats	Rice Bran
Water	64.30	66.50	74.00	74.50	9.00	10.00
Ash	1.68	2.50	2.00	2.50	3.50	10.00
Protein	2.81	3.00	4.00	4.50	12.50	13.50
Fibre	9.01	8.00	7.00	7.00	11.00	12.00
Carbo-Hydrates	19.40	19.00	12.00	10.50	59.50	40.00
Fat	2.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.50	14.50
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

J. P. PARKS

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Soy Beans

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Bone Meal for Spring Chicks

So many examples of leg weakness and rickets have occurred in the yards of poultry feeders during early spring months that professional hatchery men and operators of chicken ranches have well learned the importance of supplying minerals in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of growing chicks and breeding stock.

Some tendency is apparent among the less initiated to class minerals among the patent



Chick Suffering from Leg Weakness.

medicines for correction of poultry disorders. They do not, however, belong in that class. Such cures as minerals effect are in the vast majority of cases, cures that nature effects when nutritional deficiencies are corrected. Minerals are a part of the complete ration, which nature demands for developing a healthy body.

The frame of a new-hatched chick is cartilage. Bone is composed principally of calcium, phosphorus and magnesium and the chick must be supplied with a proportionate quantity of these minerals to build the cartilage into a strong skeleton.

Chicks make astoundingly rapid growth. A chick that weighs one and a half ounces when it breaks out of the shell will weigh between 25 and 30 ounces when 10 weeks old. This is an increase of nearly 20 times the original weight in 10 weeks. Building a frame work upon which to make such growth demands a large proportion of phosphorus and calcium in the feed.

The necessity for supplying sufficient quantities of the ingredients of bone to meet the needs of the growing chicks, is graphically pictured by J. J. Warren in a bulletin of the Iowa State College Extension Service. He says:

Leg weakness is a common occurrence among chicks, causing the loss of thousands of them every year. It usually appears about the 14th to the 16th day of the chick's life. The first symptom the chicks show is an awkward, staggering gait, then the joints above the shanks usually become swollen, the feathers stand out, giving the chick a rough, unthrifty appearance, the chick finally becomes unable to walk and in a short time dies. The shanks of such chicks, even while still alive, can often be bent almost double without breaking. This means that the chicks have not received enough mineral matter to harden and strengthen the bones.

The answer to this condition is a supply of calcium and phosphorus to correct the deficiency in the rations. Mr. Warren points the way:

Bone meal will supply the necessary mineral matter and thus prevent this trouble. Chicks suffering from leg weakness can, except in extreme cases, be brought back to health in a very short time by feeding them double the usual amount of bone meal in their mash for 10 days or two weeks. A few of the chicks will be cripples, deformed, or lame after recovering, but these can be disposed of as broilers later. The chick mash should contain about 8% bone meal.

Variations exist in the analysis of poultry bone meal (raw), depending upon the kind of bones used and the method of preparation. Good grades contain approximately 21 per cent phosphoric acid, 29 per cent lime, and 25 per cent protein. Magnesium is also found. High quality steamed bone meal will go as high as 70 per cent bone phosphate of lime, and these grades are doubtless best for feeding purposes, since bone meal is fed for its mineral content principally.

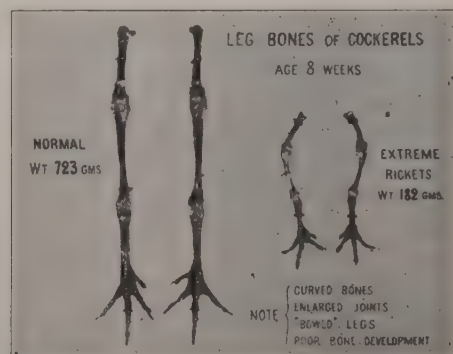
Lippincott, in *Poultry Production*, refers to minerals as forming about 3.8 per cent of the live weight of a laying hen and approximately 10 per cent of the weight of whole egg. He says:

The principal mineral elements required in poultry feeding are calcium, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, silicon, sulphur, chlorine, iodine, magnesium and iron. Calcium, sodium and potassium salts are essential for muscular contraction. Calcium as a carbonate, forms nearly the entire shell, or about 10% of the new-laid egg. In combination with phosphorus and magnesium, calcium is an important constituent of bone. Phosphorus is found in the egg, where it forms about .27% of the edible portion. Iron, which is an essential constituent of the hemoglobin of the blood, and sulphur, which is a constituent of certain body proteins, are also found in the egg. Silicon is found largely in the feathers, and chlorine in the hydrochloric acid of the stomach, and in the blood serum.

In ordinary farm feeds enough of all the mineral elements are ordinarily furnished with the exception of calcium, phosphorus, sodium and possibly chlorine. The calcium may be furnished as calcium carbonate in the form of limestone or marine shells. Phosphorus is usually supplied as calcium phosphate in the form of steam bone meal, while salt (sodium chloride) supplies the sodium and chlorine.

Bone meal should be fed to breeding stock to supply sufficient calcium and phosphorus in the eggs for strong, healthy hatchlings. It may constitute a slightly smaller proportion of the ration for this purpose since no excess is needed to provide for growth of bones. About 5 per cent added to the mash will meet all the requirements of breeding stock in producing hatching eggs.

For best results in supplying bone meal to make up mineral deficiencies it is well to



Comparing Sufficient and Insufficient Minerals in Bone Development

remember the importance of vitamine D, the anti-rachitic vitamine or of plenty of direct sunlight, or the ultra-violet rays as given off by electric quartz lamps. These have the peculiar ability to aid metabolism of calcium and phosphorus, so the body of the birds will assimilate and make use of these minerals.

Commercial steam bone meal is prepared by boiling the bones of cattle in open vats to free them of fat and tissue, then cooking them in tanks with live steam under pres-

There is no "short cut" to quality feeds

Your profits depend entirely upon how chickens and other livestock thrive on the feed you sell.

You can raise your feed to the highest standards by using Armour's Special Steamed Bone Meal. It is a guaranteed pure bone product with no adulterants. The bones are subjected to seven cookings in pressure tanks, insuring a sterile and fibre free product.

Neither rock phosphates or ground lime stone is so naturally and perfectly adapted to supplying the calcium and phosphorus deficiency of cereal feeds. Authoritative tests show that Special Steamed Bone Meal is more effective and quicker in action than rock phosphates or ground lime stone in developing strong, healthy bone structure in all livestock. It is especially valuable in the feed for young chicks, giving them the help needed during the extreme rapid growth of the first few weeks. It also gives laying hens the necessary calcium for egg shells.

Armour's Special Steamed Bone Meal has a guaranteed analysis of not less than 65% bone phosphate of lime. It is always uniform.

Enrich your feeds with this extra quality, guaranteed bone meal and watch your sales grow.

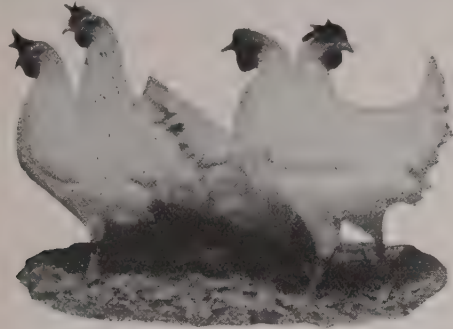
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Courtesy, University of Wisconsin
Vigorous Birds, 13 months old, Produced
with a Simple Ration Containing
Bone Meal.

sure. After drying under high heat the bones are ground and graded into the various sizes for including in poultry mashes or feeding in hoppers.

Steamed bone meal, being of animal source is readily absorbed into the system of the fowl. It is widely used by manufacturers of commercial feeds as a source of mineral content in completed supplements. In diversified sections where crops have been forced the land is usually low in minerals, a recognized fact that the local grinder and mixer will do well to remember. As adviser to his patrons he is in a position to encourage the use of mineral supplements and make a profit by supplying them.

Chick Feed

The Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, answering a demand for a simple method of feeding young chickens, developed and recommends the following:

INGREDIENTS: Ground yellow corn, 300 lbs.; wheat bran, 100 lbs.; wheat middlings, 100 lbs.; meat scraps, 100 lbs.; dried buttermilk, 40 lbs.; fine alfalfa meal, 20 lbs.; special bone meal, 12 lbs.; salt, 7 lbs.

Here is another developed by Judge Hale on the poultry experimental farm of the Northwestern Yeast Co. It is a baby chick starting mash:

INGREDIENTS: Gluten meal, 100 lbs.; yellow cornmeal, 450 lbs.; wheat flour middlings, 500 lbs.; wheat bran, 200 lbs.; oat groats flour, 300 lbs.; dried buttermilk, 40 lbs.; animal-poultry yeast, 60 lbs.; fine salt, 10 lbs.; bone meal, 60 lbs.; meat meal, 120 lbs.; calcium carbonate, 40 lbs.; charcoal, chick size, 20 lbs.; alfalfa leaf meal, 100 lbs.

New Feed Trade Marks

SAN JOAQUIN COTTON OIL CO., Los Angeles, Calif., filed ser. No. 295,538, the word "Hulmo," for cattle feed.

LOS ANGELES GRAIN & F. CO., Los Angeles, Calif., filed ser. No. 295,412, the word "Masterfat," in fanciful design, for poultry feeds.

CENTRAL FARM PROD. CO., Waco, Tex., filed ser. No. 293,406, the letters "C.E.N.T.E.X.," spaced in a Maltese cross for dairy cow feed, growing chicken mash and a number of other cattle, hog and poultry feeds.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Treat the Baby Chick Right

"There is no sense to this idea so many people have, that you have to figure on losing a big percentage of your baby chicks," says P. F. Clardy, former president of the American Baby Chick Producers' Assn., and for thirty-five years a practical poultry raiser.

"Start with good, vigorous chicks from healthy stock, properly hatched in modern incubators. Give them the right kind of care and feed, protect them from chilly winds and rains and from vermin and rodents, and there is no reason why you should not raise practically every baby chick to a successful and profitable maturity.

"In all my years of experience, I have found that aside from the very important factor of starting with a quality chick in the first place, the most important thing in making sure of success in poultry raising is to give the birds the care they are entitled to. Too many people neglect baby chicks either through ignorance or carelessness. A baby chick is a tiny bit of life and naturally needs good care; and how it will grow when once it gets a start!

"I have found that sanitation, or strict attention to keeping the living quarters of poultry absolutely clean is a great big help. Filth spreads disease! Cleanliness opposes it. Keep the poultry quarters spick and span and you won't have much trouble from disease. Of course, undue exposure must be guarded against also.

"I used to think that no one could buy feeds as good as home-mixed. Now I have changed my mind. For twenty-five years I used my own feed formula and thought that I was master of feeds and feed mixing; but at the end of a quarter of a century I awoke to the fact that scientists and research had gained a stride on me and that scientifically developed formulas, using food elements, calories and vitamins as the basis, were worth more to the industry than mere practice and experiment. I say now, let the poultryman leave the feed problem to the feed experts and devote his time and attention to the proper care of his own flocks.

"The Chinese plan of insuring public health works well in the poultry yard. So long as the Chinese doctor keeps his patients well, he gets his pay regularly. Whenever they become ill, his pay stops until he makes them well again. Consider yourself your poultry doctor. So long as your birds are well and thrifty they will make profits for you; consequently it is to your interest to keep them well all the time."

Iowa Egg Laying Records

The highest producing hen of all breeds entered in the Iowa record of performance for poultry in 1929 was a White Leghorn which laid 326 eggs in 365 days, according to a report just compiled by H. E. Gordón, field agent for the Iowa Poultry Improvement ass'n, Iowa State college.

A close second among all breeds was another White Leghorn with a record of 320 eggs. The third high hen of all breeds laid 314 eggs in 365 days, and the high hen among the heavy breeds, a Rhode Island Red, laid 289 eggs in 365 days. Honors for second place among the heavy breeds are shared equally by a Rhode Island Red and a Barred Rock. Each hen laid 283 eggs.

Of the 3,077 hens and pullets entered in the record of performance, 836 earned the "advanced" rating and 440 earned the "approved" rating. Pullets in light breeds must produce 200 eggs for "advanced" rating and 150 eggs for "approved" rating,

while hens in light breeds must produce 175 eggs for "advanced" rating and 120 eggs for "approved." Heavy hens must lay 150 and 120 eggs, respectively, for the "advanced" and "approved" ratings.

Poultry Ranch Buys Feed Mixers

The Runnymede Co., operating what is said to be the world's largest poultry ranch is now grinding its own feed.

The plant is equipped with two one-ton mixers, and each one is operated by a 7½-h. p. motor. The plant has a capacity of 3000 100-pound sacks of feed daily or a total of 300,000 pounds. Feed for the entire Runnymede operation is now being mixed here, and it is said that the present requirements of this big poultry ranch are 2,400,000 pounds of feed per month.

Judge Hale's Egg Mash Formulas

When experiments with laying hens established the benefits of yeast in poultry feeds the Northwestern Yeast Co. began the manufacture of an animal-poultry yeast on a basis which would bring the cost to a point where the material could be included in animal and poultry feeds. The company was fortunate in obtaining the services of Judge Hale, a man with a life-time experience in dealing with poultry from every angle, and one of the leading judges at a large number of the poultry shows held in this country including the one at Madison Square Garden, New York. Judge Hale was put in charge of the animal-poultry yeast department and the company's experimental poultry farm.

Below are a number of formulas for laying mash which Judge Hale has developed. Which one a poultry man will use is manifestly dependent upon which combination of ingredients are most readily available and lowest in price.

These formulas have given uniformly good results. They are figured on a basis of 400 lbs. to a mix. Larger or smaller mixes can readily be figured from this basis by multiplication or division.

EGG MASH: 40 lbs. gluten meal, 40 lbs. wheat bran, 50 lbs. fine ground oats, 84 lbs. wheat middlings, 80 lbs. fine ground corn, 40 lbs. meat scraps, 6 lbs. charcoal, 20 lbs. alfalfa meal, 6 lbs. animal-poultry yeast, 8 lbs. calcium carbonate, 2 lbs. salt, 20 lbs. old process linseed meal, 4 lbs. dried buttermilk. This formula analyzes 20% protein, 4½% fat and 7% fiber.

EGG MASH: 40 lbs. gluten meal, 42 lbs. pure bran, 60 lbs. yellow corn meal, 40 lbs. fine ground barley, 80 lbs. flour middlings, 40 lbs. fine meat scraps, 20 lbs. old process linseed meal, 8 lbs. calcium carbonate, 2 lbs. fine salt, 6 lbs. animal-poultry yeast, 8 lbs. charcoal, 4 lbs. dried buttermilk, 10 lbs. bone meal, 40 lbs. oat groats flour. This analyzes 20% protein, 4½% fat and 6% fiber.

EGG MASH: 100 lbs. standard middlings, 60 lbs. pure wheat bran, 20 lbs. alfalfa meal, 40 lbs. meat scraps, 60 lbs. pulverized oats, 100 lbs. corn feed meal, 6 lbs. animal-poultry yeast, 2 lbs. fine salt, 8 lbs. calcium carbonate, 4 lbs. dried buttermilk.

Down in Brazil there is wide spread agitation for an increase in wheat acreage, at the expense of coffee. Evidently those in authority in that country see opportunities for the profitable production of wheat for export, even tho official Washington cannot see anything but ruin for our farmers in such a program. We had thought our farmers were the most efficient in the whole world until Congress voted to try to help the poverty stricken producers.

Wheat rust may be predicted in the north thru surveys to determine what forms of spores are present in the far south, where rust ordinarily develops, according to E. C. Stakman, M. N. Levine and J. M. Wallace of the section of plant diseases at the Minnesota agricultural experiment station.

34% Linseed Meal
Also 30% Blended Oil Meal
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20% Protein—18% Fibre

Also

Special fine-ground Meals
for Poultry Mash

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MORE
SALES

A YEAR -



ROUND BUSINESS

BIGGER
PROFITS

Besides the liberal direct profit the dealer makes, he has a remarkable business builder when he sells

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

He does make a direct profit and a good liberal one on every pound of Semi-Solid Buttermilk he sells. Besides that profit, he is adding prestige to his entire business and he is building sales that will give him a splendid year round business. Every dealer who handles this product is making friends and creating a continuous stream of new customers because of the fact that Semi-Solid Buttermilk protects the health and increases the production for everyone of your patrons who feed it to their poultry, turkeys, hogs and calves. It makes money

for them and when they once use it and know its value to their poultry and live stock

They Always Come Back for More—

and they tell their neighbors and friends about it and they, too, will come to your store because they are anxious to profit by its use.

The merit of Semi-Solid Buttermilk is too valuable to your business to be overlooked. It is a profit maker, a business builder that helps the other feeds you handle, make good.

SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK

is endorsed by Government Authorities, Experimental Stations, and best of all, by

thousands of satisfied and successful farmers and feeders, who have fed it under all conditions for the past seventeen years. It makes staunch friends because it turns losses into profits for your customers.

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CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., 2400 Lake Park Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price, 90 cents at Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Pulling Up Stream Becoming Increasingly Difficult



Ahoy! The Falls are Below You

From Sacramento Bee

The Texas Feed Law

In Bulletin No. 404, the Texas Agri. Exp. Station explains the Texas feed law as follows:

The purpose of the Texas Feed Law is to afford protection to manufacturers and purchasers of feeding stuffs in the State of Texas.

Through the rigid enforcement of the law the Division of Feed Control Service furnishes protection against adulterated feed, which has resulted in many low-grade feeds being withdrawn from the market. Consumers have become better acquainted with the value of various materials used for feeding animals, and they are enabled to purchase feeds more profitably than before the feed law was enacted. By comparing the ingredients, analyses, and prices of various feeds, the purchaser is enabled to determine for himself which feeding stuff is best suited for his particular need. If he should have any difficulty in this regard he may write to the Division for additional information.

The honest manufacturer of feeding stuffs is protected by the development and impartial enforcement of uniform standards and definitions which have a tendency to eliminate unfair competition. Every manufacturer is expected to comply with the law, not only for the sake of compliance, but because in the long run it is the wiser course. The manufacturer who habitually complies with the law has the confidence of the consumers of the feed and the public in general and avoids the unnecessary expense and the unsavory reputation incident to prosecution for violation.

REFUNDS—The Texas Feed Law makes no provision for the payment of refunds to cover deficiencies and although this practice often shows the good intention of the manufacturer, the payment of such refunds will have no bearing on any subsequent action which may be taken in case of violation of the law. The law does not contemplate that the purchaser of a feeding stuff should be required to have an analysis made in order to secure protection. When refunds are paid, dealers will be required to prorate them to the purchasers so that the consumers may receive the benefit.

WITHDRAWALS—All dealers are advised to withdraw from sale shipments of feed which they know do not conform to the requirements of the Texas feed law, until such time when they can be legally sold. The

dealer is directly responsible if feed in his possession fails to meet the requirements of the law and the same penalty attaches to exposing or offering for sale any unlabeled feed as for selling the same. The dealer should always be a law-abiding citizen and voluntarily withdraw from sale all untagged shipments and those which he knows or suspects are adulterated or misbranded and then write to the Division of Feed Control Service for instructions and its co-operation.

For the year ending Aug. 31, 1929, the following shipments were withdrawn from sale:

A	B	Reasons for Withdrawal from Sale	C
212	62	Not tagged	1,322
98	55	Misbranded	525
30	11	Short weight	284
17	15	Deficient in protein	196
27	16	Incorrectly printed tags attached..	62
39	29	Not registered	61
11	10	Mutilated tags attached	32
25	13	Blank tags attached	26
4	4	Improperly tagged	7
3	2	Illegible tags attached	5
4	3	Illegal weights	3
470	220	Total	2,523

A column shows number of feed shipments withdrawn from sale in Texas.

B column shows number of manufacturers represented by the feeds withdrawn.

C column shows total amount in tons of feed withdrawn and the amount withdrawn for each reason.

Feed Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of feedingstuffs at the various markets during March, as compared with March, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Boston†	1,473	147	.....	.....
Chicago	17,940	16,094	48,508	47,435
Cincinnati	120	330	.....	.....
Kans. City‡	5,420	8,920	17,560	18,940
Milwaukee	170	1,280	7,870	8,820
Peoria	31,880	36,190	52,060	50,183

†Bran. ‡Bran and shorts.

Feed Men's Day in Ohio

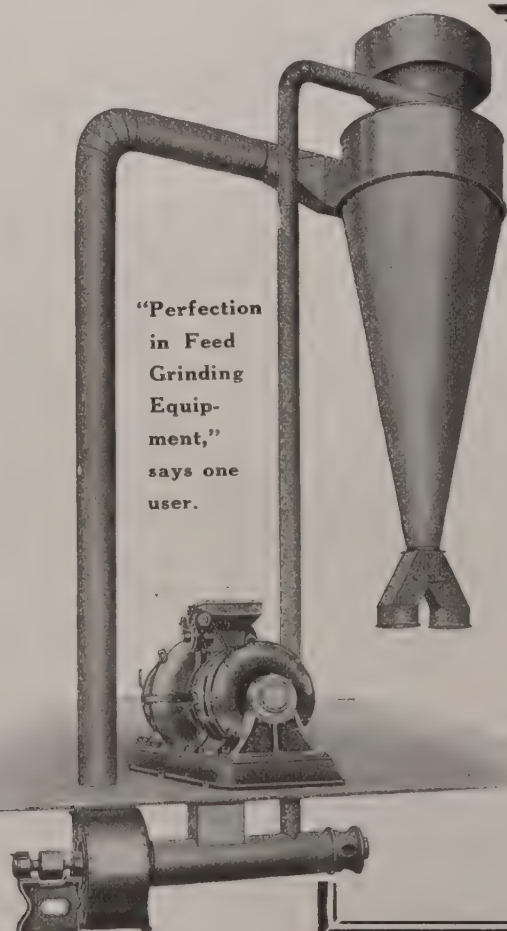
The Ohio Experiment Station announces a Special Day for Feed Men to be held at Wooster on April 17. This day is planned for the purpose of familiarizing feed merchants with some of the recent developments concerning feeds and rations. The program will start at the dairy barn at 9:30 in the morning and continue until noon when lunch will be served on the grounds. The afternoon program will be concluded about 3:30.

New feeds are continually coming on the market and new combinations of feeds are being developed. Some of these new feeds and combinations are being tested at the Experiment Station now and the results to date will be reported on Feed Merchants' Day.

The Departments of Animal Industry and Dairy Industry are cooperating toward making the day's program of as great service as possible. Groups of laying hens, dairy cows, hogs and beef cattle that are on test will be shown in the morning and the progress of the experiments explained. The afternoon will be given over to a discussion of results obtained in previous tests that will be of interest to feed merchants.

Nebraska's governor, it is said, will recommend the appropriation of \$8,000,000 by the state to pay part of the \$20,000,000 loss to depositors as the result of the state bank guaranty law. The law makers responsible for the law must be proud of their foresight.

The plan to get rid of wheat by shipping it to China has been abandoned. John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, told the Senate Agriculture Committee that the expenditure of energy and money to get the wheat into the famine stricken areas would be prohibitive.



A 24-INCH MONARCH GRINDS 3 TONS OF EGG MASH PER HOUR

At a cost of only 60 cents per ton Bancroft Elevator Co. are grinding ton after ton of egg mash at the rate of three tons per hour on their

Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill With Pneumatic Products Collector

They also ground 4570 pounds of corn, oats and barley in thirty minutes in a recent test. Here is what they say about their mill "it has helped us get new customers and satisfy our old ones." If you are having trouble meeting competition or want to reduce grinding costs get the details of this the Monarch Attrition Mill with air collector.

Ask for Catalog ID.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

1202 Sherman St., MUNCY, PA.

Chicago Office:

9 S. Clinton St.

Kansas City Office:

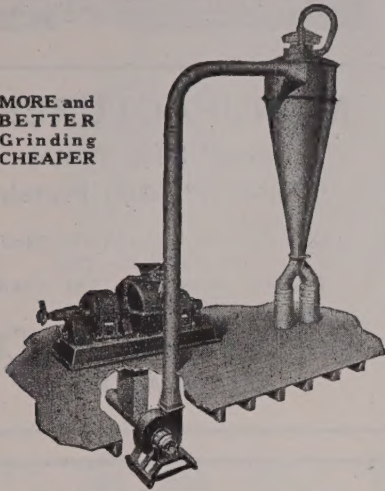
612 New England Building

FLOUR AND FEED MILL MACHINERY

A SOUND INVESTMENT

The **UNIQUE** Ball Bearing Attrition Mill builds up a profitable feed grinding business which turns slack times into busy times, pays all overhead expenses, and shows a nice profit throughout the year.

MORE and
BETTER
Grinding
CHEAPER



You Can Now Install
this Efficient Feed
Grinder Complete with
Pneumatic Feed Collec-
tor and Bagger,
as shown.

Insures faster, finer, cooler and more uniform grinding with less expense and attention than any other feed grinder. Simplest to install and operate. Grinds and collects the feeds in one operation. No extra elevators or bagging arrangements required.

SPECIAL:—If you are now operating any make or size attrition mill, we can show you how to increase its efficiency by the use of our Pneumatic Collecting and Bagging System.

We also manufacture Crushers, Cracked Corn Outfits, Mixers, Molasses Feed Outfits, etc., and will gladly send catalogs, on request.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 ROBINSON BLDG. MUNCY, PENNA.
CHICAGO OFFICE—222 W. ADAMS ST.

Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3¼ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, 10½x15½ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.25.

Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**"Not Interested—
Hammer Mills do the work
but power costs are too high"**



But E. J. Drake, Manager of the Harper Grain Company, of Harper, Illinois, was willing to investigate—and another of the hundreds of custom millers found out that Blue Streak grinds at the lowest cost per 100 pounds of any other make or type of mill. Here is his letter:

"We put a triple box of oats through an ⅛" screen in 50 minutes. It takes about 3 gal. of gas and 1 pint of oil to run our Blue Streak per hour. Total cost about 55 cents. I never heard of anything that would equal this record.

"For convenience it can't be beat. It's easy to start and runs smooth and the Waukesha Motor has plenty of reserve power.

"The longer we have our Blue Streak, the better we like it and you can count on us as real Blue Streak boosters."

E. J. Drake, Manager, Harper Grain Co.,
Harper, Illinois.

[The Blue Streak catalog is FREE.
Write for a copy containing full in-
formation about the Triple Reduction
Process and why the Heavy Duty
Blue Streak is easy running and fast
grinding. Send today.]

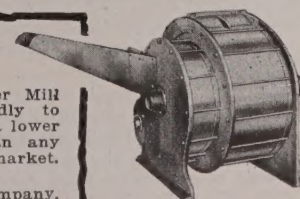
PRATER PULVERIZER CO.
Dept. H-817 W. Washington Blvd., CHICAGO

Blue Streak
Triple
Reduction Process
CUSTOM MILL

GUARANTEE

The Blue Streak Hammer Mill is guaranteed unqualifiedly to grind feed better and at a lower cost per 100 pounds than any other mill now on the market. You are the judge.

Prater Pulverizer Company.



Cottonseed Meal in Rational and Balanced Rations

By GEO. S. TEMPLETON, Assistant Educational Director National Cottonseed Products

Recent experimental records coupled with practical feeding results demonstrate the proper use of cottonseed meal as a safe, sane and cheap source of protein to use in making up rations for all farm animals.

In this progressive age, a 1929 or a 1930 model occupies our time and holds our attention and we have little use for the 1910 model, except, in connection with the part this earlier type of car played in the development of the automobile industry. So, with the use of cottonseed meal in rations for the different classes of farm animals, we can discard the primitive abuses made of this valuable feed and, by properly combining it with other concentrated feeds and proper roughages, and, by using our present-day knowledge of deficiencies, vitamins, mineral matter, etc., we can make up rations with cottonseed meal that are sufficient, economical and satisfactory.

Probably, the use of cottonseed meal in rations for growing and fattening hogs has caused as many unfavorable comments as to the use of this feed as with all other classes of farm animals combined. Let us see what these indictments are and find if they hold true with our present-day knowledge of handling feeding problems.

We have had years of experience in hog feeding in the South, know that excessive amounts of this protein-rich feed will produce digestive troubles and that excess amounts of the meal in the hog ration will wind up in disaster. Experiments have demonstrated, time and time again, that you can actually starve a hog to death by feeding corn alone to the brood sow, the growing pig, or the fattening shoat. Why? Because we know, now, that corn is deficient in some of the essentials necessary properly to care for the metabolism of the hog's body. Salt is essential to a hog's proper development, but how easy it would be to upset the digestive system of a hog, or even kill him in shorter order, by over-feeding salt. Now, the meal-hog-feeding problem is similar in every respect to these examples. Cottonseed meal is a protein-rich feed and why try to use it in as large amounts as one-third of the ration? Would you attempt such a thing even with tankage?

We know that the proper balance of minerals in a ration is very essential to profitable feeding. We recognize the fact that cottonseed meal is rich in phosphates but deficient in calcium. This lack of balance can easily be corrected by feeding the meal in proper combination with pasture plants, other concentrates rich in lime, or by supplying a simple mineral mixture.

THE TEXAS Experiment Station has determined that a half pound of limestone and one pound of salt added to 100 pounds of a proper milo and cottonseed meal mixture has corrected this deficiency. They have used this mineral mixture with their breeding herd of hogs, and, with this feeding period extended into the third generation, they state that the ration is entirely satisfactory from a breeding and a developing standpoint. This same Station has conducted tests with feeding cottonseed meal to fattening hogs over a period of six years. The number of experiments and the large number of hogs used makes their results very significant. To sum up their results briefly, let us quote from a Texas Experiment Station bulletin now in the press:

Cottonseed meal is a good protein feed for hogs of any age, but, like many other feeds, cottonseed meal must not be fed in too large quantities. The results obtained from the experiments reported in this bulletin lead to the conclusion that where not more than 9 per cent of cottonseed meal is included in the ration, there will be no ill effects whatever,

resulting from the cottonseed meal. A ration containing only 9 per cent cottonseed meal is not balanced in protein for hogs, therefore, the equivalent of 4 per cent of tankage should be added to the ration, or one-half gallon of skim milk per pig per day should be fed in order to provide enough protein.

In the two tests reported in this bulletin for feeding fattening hogs in self-feeders, free choice, a protein mixture of one-half tankage and one-half cottonseed meal gave better results in both tests than did tankage alone. Swine rations containing cottonseed meal may be improved by adding salt and limestone.

A ration containing not more than 9 per cent of cottonseed meal may be fed to brood sows, boars, growing pigs, fattening pigs, and suckling pigs without any ill effects being produced due to the cottonseed meal.

Cottonseed meal alone should not be fed free choice in self-feeders, but a mixture of one-half cottonseed meal and one-half tankage, by weight, can be fed free choice in self-feeders with good results. The sows, properly fed cottonseed meal, did not fail to conceive, but bred regularly. The cottonseed-meal-fed sows, even in the second generation gave birth to large litters of normal, and well-developed pigs. The cottonseed-meal-fed sows did not become constipated, blind, nor over-hot in summer.

The relative price, in a great many sections of the country, of a pound of protein in cottonseed meal and tankage would justify the hog producer to use cottonseed meal up to the safe limit in his hog rations.

The low-protein cost of cottonseed meal has extended the meal-feeding territory. The corn-producing states are looking to this feed to reduce the cost of finishing their hogs for the market. The State Experiment Stations of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio have been trying out mixed protein supplements for feeding with corn. Uniformly, these stations have found that a mixture of tankage, cottonseed meal, and alfalfa meal has proven to be a cheap and efficient protein supplement to corn. This protein mixture has proven to be more economical than tankage alone and the mixture has the distinct advantage of producing more rapid gains.

Cottonseed and Meal Make New Highs

Memphis, Tenn., Apr. 5.—Cottonseed made new highs at Memphis during the past week, April trading up to \$37.25 late in the week, but bids were lowered a little Friday and Saturday with the market at the finish about unchanged from a week ago. Deliveries against April commitments have totaled 325 tons so far originating in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, and showing oil premiums in most instances some as high as 5%, while some after planting seed originating in Tennessee brought a premium up to almost 9%.

The open interest is understood to not be as large as March, but is gradually increasing on selling originating with holders of cash seed, contemplating deliveries and the buying seems to uniformly for the time being originate with local and outside oil mills. The steady acceptance of tenders by crushing interests has prevented any accumulation of seed by cash handlers, and their purchases are apparently entirely against a short interest maintained in the April and May futures.

A series of questions has been prepared to be asked Mr. Humphreys and replied to over WREC next week, and these questions have been drawn with an idea of explaining fully the operations of the Memphis cottonseed market and will undoubtedly invite widespread interest.

Cottonseed meal made new highs early in the past week, but reacted partially on a resumption of hedge selling in rather large volume, but this selling was taken by the market easily and only on slight dips, and the close Saturday was steady to firm at prices averaging 25c down from last Saturday on the old crop months, while the new crop positions showed unchanged. Trade buying has been maintained thru the past week in good volume but this buying has been offset to some extent by steady hedging in the futures. The absorption of this hedge selling has originated mostly with cash handlers and some mill buying, against a slow seed movement and influenced somewhat by stronger grains, cotton and stocks.—R. N. Neal.



MANUFACTURERS

"Regal" 30% Protein

"Imperial" 33% Protein

Old Process Linseed Oil Meal
with Palatable Old
Process Screenings Oil Feed

IMPERIAL MEAL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS

Clean, White Louisiana SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture,
organic matter, adulterants.
Best for Your Trade.
Will not cake or harden.
Costs no more.
Get samples for feed mixing.
Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.
New Orleans, La.

H. B. NAY
Sales Representative
360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

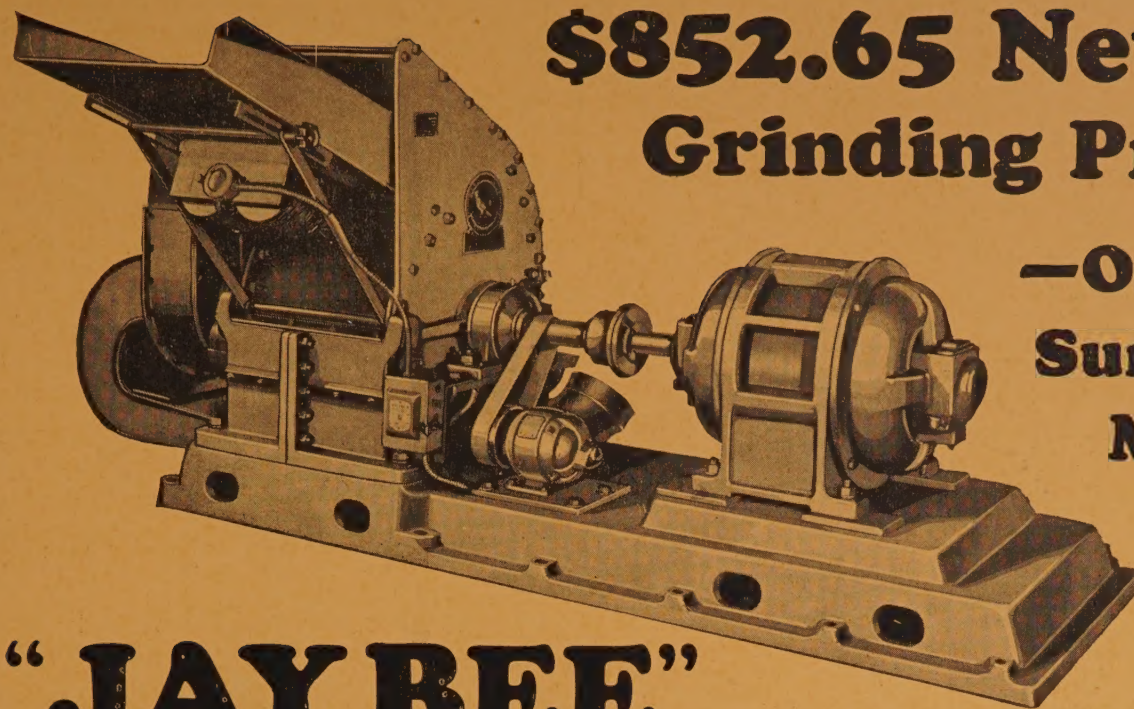
Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried,	Linseed meal, cake
semi-solid	Meat meal, scrap
Calcium, carbonate,	Minerals
phosphate	Mineral mixtures
Cocunut oil meal	Molasses
Cod liver oil	Oyster shell, crushed
Charcoal	Peanut meal
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Cottonseed meal,	Potassium, chlorid
cake	iodide
Feed mixers	Salt
Feed concentrates	Screenings
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

\$852.65 Net Grinding Profit

—One
Summer
Month



A busy day at the
W. E. Pierson Flour &
Feed Co.
Osceola, Nebr.

“JAY BEE”

Unequaled Quality Grinding Best Business Builder

Again proving that nothing succeeds like success, the “Jay Bee” Direct-Connected Mills are every day proving their unequaled grinding qualities and economies.

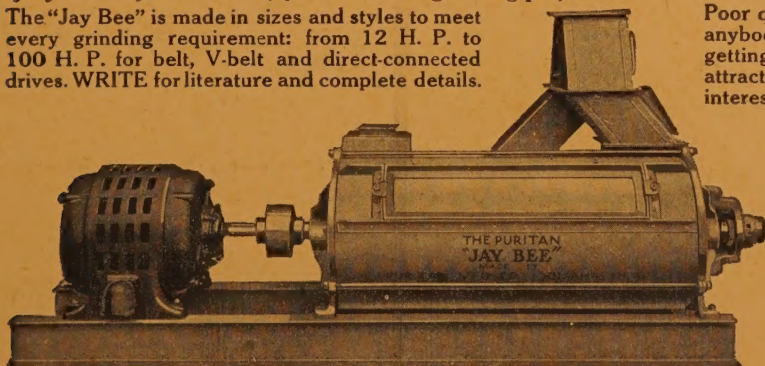
The W. E. Pierson Flour and Feed Co., Osceola, Nebr., have operated their No. 4, 75 H. P. D. C. “Jay Bee” mill since March, 1929, without one penny repair expense. During the ordinarily dull month of August, 1929, and 3 days off for the county fair, they had a gross grinding revenue of \$1065.30. Power used, 5790 K.W. hours @ 3½¢ flat, \$202.65. Net profit, \$852.65. Power includes all grinding but revenue does not include grinding feed for sale in bags, or other purposes. Only quality grinding—“Jay Bee” grinding—can stimulate such a demand. And on that basis, a “Jay Bee” will pay for itself many times a year. Over 13,000 “Jay Bee” Mills in use—proof that “Jay Bee” leads ‘em all—Outgrinds ‘em all—Outsells ‘em all—Outlasts ‘em all. Get your “Jay Bee” now if you want real grinding profits.

The “Jay Bee” is made in sizes and styles to meet every grinding requirement: from 12 H. P. to 100 H. P. for belt, V-belt and direct-connected drives. WRITE for literature and complete details.



Success Due to Quality Grinding—Economical Operation

Poor quality grinding and prohibitive operating costs never made anybody any money. J. J. Daring, Dothan, Ala., writes: “Since getting my ‘Jay Bee’ mill, my service and quality grinding is attracting customers from a distance of over 20 miles. It may interest you to know that several well known makes of hammer mills in this section, costing from \$1,000 to \$5,000 each, are either idle or have been junked because of poor grinding and prohibitive operating cost. For simplicity and superior construction, ease of operation, low maintenance cost, and money making qualities, I think the ‘Jay Bee’ mills are the best in the world.”



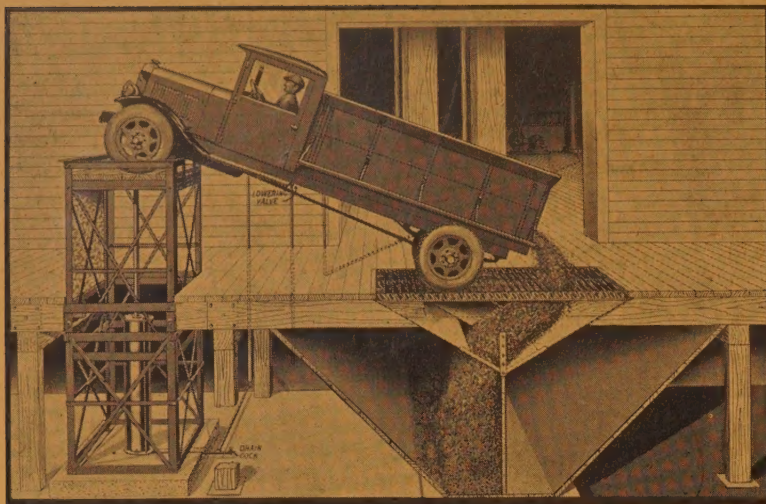
Puritan “Jay-Bee” Molasses Mixer

The only Molasses Mixer made that will mix cold molasses in any proportion without balling the molasses. As nearly perfect as science and mechanical skill can produce. Its efficiency and capacity are in keeping with the undisputed superiority of the World Famous “Jay Bee” mill.



Illustrated above: “Jay Bee” Model “W”; Direct Connected 50 H. P. to 100 H. P.; Belt Driven 50 H. P. to 75 H. P.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 76 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.
J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 819 Exchange Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
JAY BEE SALES CO. 319-325 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.



[A complete Kewanee installation. Larger hoppers and wider, longer grain grates can be furnished to meet the needs of the "Combine-Harvester" territory in the Southwest.]

Sturdy as a Steel Bridge Speedy as a Greyhound

Consider these Features of the improved Kewanee

Heavier, stronger frames, with lifting elevation increased to 58", to handle trucks with longer wheel bases and bodies.

Safety Guard "cut away" in back to accommodate the low hanging crank cases and brake rods of the newer trucks.

A complete outfit—built, assembled and tested in our own factory.

Guaranteed by the pioneer builders of All Steel, Roller Bearing, Pneumatic Truck Dumping Equipment—a concern with 20 years' experience in such equipment. No chance for a Kewanee to become an "orphan".

Installing a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift is like putting a steel bridge under your driveway. *It actually makes it stronger than ever.* Most driveways have little, if any, extra strength. A Kewanee helps make them safe for the heaviest trucks.

All-steel, roller bearing construction makes "play" of dumping the biggest, heaviest loads—and trucks and loads are getting heavier every year. Kewanee stands the gaff. Just as the first ones built are husky enough for the heavier loads of today, *so will the Kewanee you buy now be strong enough to handle the heavier loads of the future.*

Buy for the Future — Not Just for Today

We don't know of even one case where a Kewanee has had to be replaced. We do know of many elevators in which Kewanees have replaced other equipment.

A "Load a Minute" is easy for a Kewanee. Just run the front wheels onto the platform and turn on the air. The biggest trucks "float" up noiselessly, without bumps, or jolts. The automatic safety device rises and surrounds the wheels before the platform starts to rise. So no time is wasted in blocking or locking wheels.

— [Get the true facts from any authorized Kewanee representative. Or direct from us.] —

Save the cost of whole new spouts



Kewanee Renewable Bottom Grain Spout

When a bottom wears out slip in a new one. If you wear out a set of bottoms every year the replacement cost would be very little—bottoms for 8" size and smaller cost only about 37½ cents each. Each Kewanee section is guaranteed to wear out 12 bottoms. Order one on trial.

Kewanee Implement Company 1581 Burlington Ave., Kewanee, Ill.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Kansas City (Distributors for the Southwest)
AMERICAN MCHY. & SUPPLY CO. Omaha (Distributors for Nebraska)

Kewanee

ALL STEEL TRUCK LIFT